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Poetry.

For the Mercury.

PRESENTATION OF THE BANNER TO THE NEWPORT ARTILLERY.

BY ELLEN.

A banner, by the fight unstained,
A blazoned banner fair,
Is drooping with its silken folds
Upon the restless air.

A banner for the soldier's hand
To grasp in patriot faith,
To wave upon the conquered field,
Or sleep beneath in death.

He took the gift, he spoke such words
As warrior lips may say,
When hearts are beating fast and high
Against the battle day.

A deeper thought within his soul
Up to the utterance yearned,
A deeper light within his eye
To sudden radiance burned.

He said, "We'll hallow march and strife
With prayerful heart and tone,
So following sainted Havelock,
And our own Washington!"

A prayer upon the soldier's lips
Broke forth in holy fire,
A prayer of quenchless energy,
A prayer of deep desire.

Eyes wet with tears, and hearts that melt
Beneath your leader's word,
Twice consecrated to the right,
Be henceforth every sword.

Blest be the land whose warriors thus
Honor the King most High,
Who unashamed can bend in prayer,
Who unappalled, can die.

For the Mercury.

LINES

Suggested during the raising of the flag in Middletown, R. I.

Give to the breeze that glorious flag,
With hues like Heaven's own azure bright,
While 'neath its folds ye humbly bow
And words of sacred honor plight.
Ask ye of Him who gave your sires
This glorious heritage to own;
Strength to protect your altar-fires,
From treachery's hand each sacred dome.
Strong for the right may all now stand,
May not one star be set in night,
The clouds may lower on every hand,
Behind them is a glorious light.
Ask for the brave who left our shore,
To quench rebellion's awful power,
Strength for the crisis now at hand,
To crush it that it rise no more—
Arise! as one in heart and hand,
As brethren, forward may ye go,
Your watch-word death to traitor-band,
Then strike each proud usurper low.
Oh for the time when o'er the world
The cannon's voice shall cease to roar;
When peace, with banner wide unfurled,
Nations shall learn the art no more.

NOVICE.

Useful Hints.

Round of Salt Beef.—Skewer it tight and round, and tie a fillet of broad tape round it.—Put it into plenty of cold water, and carefully skim the skum; let it boil till all the scum is removed, and then put the boiler on one side of the fire, to keep simmering slowly till it is done.—Half a round may be boiled for a small family. When you take it up, wash the scum off with a paste brush—garnish with carrots and turnips.

Hashed Mutton or Beef.—Take the meat, nice small, trim off the brown edges, and stew down the trimmings with the bones well broken, an onion, a bunch of thyme and parsley, a carrot cut into slices, a few peppercorns, cloves, salt, pint and a half of water or stock. When this is reduced to little more than three-quarters of a pint, strain it, clear it from the fat, thicken it with a large dessert-spoonful of flour, or arrow root, add salt and pepper, boil the whole for a few minutes, then lay in the meat and heat it well.—Boiled potatoes are sometimes sliced hot into the hash.

To ascertain the Length of Day and Night. At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the length of the day. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the length of the night. These rules are equally true for apparent time.

To Prevent Wounds from Mortifying.—Sprinkle sugar on them. The Turks wash fresh wounds with wine, and sprinkle sugar on them. Obstinate ulcers may be cured with sugar dissolved in a strong decoction of walnut leaves.

To Make Castor Oil Palatable.—Boil castor oil with an equal quantity of milk, sweetened with a little sugar. Stir it well and let it cool. Another good way is to beat the castor oil with the white of an egg until both are thoroughly mixed. In either case the taste of oil cannot be distinguished.

Mildew may be removed by dipping the article in sour buttermilk, laying in the sun, and after it is white, rinsing in fair water. Soap and starch, with half as much salt as there is starch. The juice of lemon is very good.

To Remove Stains from Colored Silks.—Salts of ammonia, mixed with lime, will take out the stains of wine from silk. Spirits of turpentine, alcohol, and clear ammonia, are all good to remove stains on colored silks.

For fruit and wine stains mix two teaspoonfuls of water and one of spirit of salt, and let the stained part lie in this for two minutes; then rinse in cold water; or wet the stain with kartshorn.

Excellent, Cheap Whitewash.—Slack the lime as usual, except that the water should be hot, and nearly saturated with salt; then stir in four handfuls of fine sand, to make it thick like cream. Coloring matter can be added to both, making a light stone color, or a light buff.

To Promote the Growth of Whiskers, Moustaches, etc.—The best method to force the growth of whiskers and moustaches is to shave the parts frequently. Use as a stimulant the burned ashes of tobacco, and bay-water.

Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

Selected Tale.

KISSED BY MISTAKE.

'Will you be at home to-night, Hetty?' and the speaker, a tall, muscular, well-looking farmer, reddened to the roots of his hair, as though he had committed some very wicked act, instead of asking a simple question.

He was bashful, extremely so, was Josiah Hawley; at least in the presence of young ladies, most of all in the presence of the girl he loved. No young farmer in all the country possessed a better kept farm, or talked with more confidence among his compeers of stock and crop, and on kindred subjects. But the glimpse of some pretty face or foot coming in his direction, affected him like a flash of lightning. On such occasions he never knew what to do with his hands or eyes, and always felt like screwing himself into a mousehole. How he ever contrived to approach Hester Thomas on the subject of his preference for her, probably remains as much a mystery to himself as it is to others.

But the young lady had quite an amount of tact and cleverness stowed away somewhere in her pretty little head, albeit it was set on the dimpled, inexperienced shoulders of seventeen. Josiah was worth, in a worldly way, more than any of her suitors; good looking and intelligent enough to satisfy any one but an over-fastidious person; unexceptionable, in short, barring his excessive bashfulness, which was a fruitful source of merriment to the people in their little circle. And so Josiah in his awkward, blundering way, began to exhibit his preference for her in various little ways, such as waiting on her to and from singing school, constituting himself her especial escort when she rode on horseback to the solitary church in the woods, and singling her out at quilting parties. Hetty took it all in the easiest, pleasantest manner possible. The girls laughed, and the young men cracked sly jokes at the expense of her timid suitor; but Hetty stood up for him very independently—encouraged him out of his shyness—never noticed any unfortunate blunder—and very likely helped him along considerably when his feelings reached 'the culminary point,' one moonlight autumn evening, as they were walking home from prayer meeting.

That was a week ago. Hatty had said 'Yes,' and agreed to bring father and mother round on the subject. Josiah had not been to the house since—likely feeling very much like a dog venturing upon the premises of a person whose sheepfold he had just plundered. As yet neither had had the courage to speak to the 'reigning powers' on the subject; and Hetty, feeling as if she wished to put the ordeal off as long as was possible, at any rate to have one more confidential talk with him on the subject, said:

'Mother is going over to Aunt Ruth's to spend the evening, and wants me to go—but I guess I won't. I've been working on father's shirts all day, besides doing the dairy work, and I am as tired as I can be—so I guess they will have to go without me. Don't come till eight o'clock. I shall be through putting things to rights then, and will let you in.'

Of course Josiah was not too obtuse to understand *that*, and so far forgot his bashfulness as to petition for a good-night kiss, which was peremptorily refused.

'No. I shan't. Do take yourself off. Think I didn't see you fidgetting around Sarah Jones at Deacon Bangs's yesterday evening! I've not forgotten that, sir.'

'Now, Hetty'—

But the appeal was broken off by a tantalizing little laugh; and as he sprang forward to take a pleasant revenge on his tormentress, she slipped away and ran up the path to the house, where he saw her wave her hand as she disappeared within the kitchen porch; and then he turned from the gate and took the road homeward.

The tea things had been carried out, the table set back against the wall, the crumbs brushed from the clean, house-made carpet, and Hetty's workstand drawn up in front of the blazing fire. A beautiful piled plate of great red apples and a plate of cracked walnuts were on it, in close proximity to Hetty's work basket.

On one side of the fire sat Mrs. Thomas, fat and fair, and at peace with all the world; rocking and knitting, and refreshing herself at sundry intervals with a bite from a half-eaten apple that lay on the corner of the table, and touching every now and then in a caressing manner with her foot, a sleek, lazy looking cat that purred and worked on the other side. Hetty was sowing and thinking how she should tell her mother she expected a visitor.—She would have given the world to be able to say, in an off-hand manner, that she expected Mr. Hawley to drop in about eight. But she recollected with a twinge of conscience, how hard she had tried to get the old lady to accompany her husband to Aunt Ruth's, spite of warnings of a spell of neuralgia; how she had also plead headache as an excuse for not going herself. And she knew her mother was sharp enough to draw her own inference from these facts, and from her being dressed with unusual care to spend an evening at home.

'I shall not dare to tell her now. She'll be sure to think that I wished to get her out of the way so I might have Josiah all to myself, and I should never hear the last of it.' And like a wise little puss she was silent.

I'll venture my word on it, you would not have wondered at our young farmer's enthrallment if you could have seen Hetty Thomas as she sat by the fireside that cold November evening.

Under pretext of being ready to go to her uncle's (a thing she had no idea of doing) she had, just before taking tea, indulged in an indiscriminate 'fixing up.' A neatly fitting dark calico, with the *store look* still on it, a fresh linen collar and tastful black silk apron—these were the chief items of Hetty's toilet; but she looked sweet and dainty in her plain dress, as if hours had been spent in donning lace and jewels. Her rich hair, of the darkest tinge, fell in shining folds close to her warm red cheek, and was caught up in a cunning net behind.

Eight o'clock and past! Mrs. Thomas was dozing in her chair—her shadow on the opposite wall bobbing about in grotesque mimicry as she nodded too and fro—now crushing the voluminous white satin bows on her spruce cap against the back of her chair—now almost falling forward, and her fat hands lay listlessly in her lap, and her ball of yarn had rolled out upon the hearth, and puss was converting it into Gordian knots. And just then came a double rap at the door—so loud, sudden, and self-assured, that Hetty started up with a little shriek, and set her foot on puss's tail, who in turn gave voice to her amazement and displeasure.

The combined noise aroused Mrs. Thomas, and starting into an erect position, she rubbed her eyes, settled her cap border, and exclaimed: 'Bless my soul, Hetty, what was that? Somebody at the door? Who can be coming at this time of night?'

'It's not late, mother—only a little past eight. I'll go and see who it is,' said Hetty, demurly, taking the candle from the table.

'No. You wind up my ball and sweep up the hearth, while I go to the door,' said the old lady, whose feet were struggling in the meshes of the unravelled yarn. 'Drat the cat!'

And all this time Josiah was standing on one foot on the cold porch, with his hands in his overcoat pockets, wondering if Hetty had fallen asleep, and every now and then giving the door a smart rap by way of variety.

In her hurry, Mrs. Thomas forgot to take the candle, and as she stepped out into the little front entry, the sitting room door slammed after her. She had her hand on the handle of the hall door at the moment, and opening it, she found herself in the embrace of a stout pair of arms, a whiskered face in close proximity to her own, and before she could think about the strangeness of her situation, she received a prolonged kiss—a hearty smack—full upon her virtuous matron lips.

'O, murder! 'Tain't Obadiah, neither!'

She had by this time divested herself of the impression that it was her usually sober spouse, who must have come home in an unusually excited condition thus to indulge in such unwonted expressions of affection.

'Get out! get out, I say! Who are you, anyhow? Murder, thieves! Hetty come here! Here's a man kissing *me* like mad!'

But the intruder had by this time discovered his mistake—it did not need the indignant pummelling and scratching of the old lady's vigorous fists to cause him to relinquish his hold and fly as if pursued by some indignant ghost.

Hetty, nearly choking with smothered laughter, in spite of her trepidation, now came to the rescue.

'I never was so frightened in all my life! The mean scamp! Who could it be?—Hetty, have you any idea?'

But that dutiful daughter was, to all appearances, innocent as a sucking dove. She soothed the old lady by representing that it might have been one of the neighbors, who, having drank too much, had mistaken the house and the housewife. She searched the entry for the missing spectacles, dropped in the scuffle; re-arranged the rumpled cap border; wound up the tangled yarn; stirred the fire—all in the most amiable manner possible, and at length had the satisfaction of seeing her mother subside in her chair with her accustomed tranquility.

Mrs. Thomas was fully awake now.—She had a new idea in her head, and instead of settling herself for another nap, she pursued the train of thought and her knitting, both at the same time, with wonderful rapidity. At length, stopping and looking keenly at Hetty, she said:

'I suppose it's a queer notion of mine, Hetty, but I've a notion that man was 'Siah Hawley.'

My! but if Hetty's face did not fire up then! You might have lit a candle by it. These incipient symptoms did not escape the wary inquisitor.

'Pears so to me. 'Cause those big whiskers are so much like his'n, and the awkward way he griped me with his great paws!'

Hetty was wonderfully busy. She bent over her work, and drew the needle through so quickly that the thread snapped, and then she was so much engaged in threading her needle again she didn't have time to answer.

'I don't think that kiss was meant for me, after all. Wonder who it was intended for; and wonder if you don't know something about it, Hetty!'

'Me, mother?'

'Yes, *you*, Hetty! You was mighty anxious to get me and pap off to Aunt Ruth's this evening, but I noticed you were slicked up extraordinary, for all you weren't going. Hetty, I'm getting old; I know it; but I haven't quite lost my eyesight yet. I've heard something about this between you and 'Siah Hawley. What are you playin' possum for? Out with it, I say!'

Our little schemer, thus adjured, made a clean breast of the matter; much relieved to find that mother 'hadn't nothin' agin him,' and would 'give father a talk about it, and bring him round.'

'But, Hetty, I want you to tell 'Siah I'd rather he wouldn't make such a mistake agin. I don't like the *feel* of big whiskers about my face; I don't approve of promiscuous kissing.'

'Siah never heard the last of that blunder. Old Squire Thomas used to delight in rehearsing the story whenever all the parties interested happened to be present.

He would shake his fat sides at Josiah's discomfiture, and his wife's tart replies, and Hetty would join him, and both would laugh until the tears ran down their cheeks.

'Never mind, 'Siah,' Mrs. Thomas would say, consolingly, 'Let him laugh. He'd have been only too glad to have been in your place twenty years ago. He had hard work to get a kiss from me then.—And I hope it will be a lesson to you and Hetty agin the *impolicy* of concealment and underhand doin's of all sorts.'

Military Glory—Nineteen long letters from Lord Ellenborough! He has made me Governor of Scinde, with additional pay! and has ordered the captured guns to be cast into a triumphal column, with our names. I wish he would let me go back to my wife and girls, it would be more to me than pay, glory and honors.—This is glory! is it? Yes. Nine princes have surrendered their swords to me on the field of battle, and their kingdoms have been conquered by me, and attached to my own country. Well, all the glory that can be, desired is mine, and I care so little for it, that the moment I can, all shall be resigned, to live quietly with my wife and girls; no honor or riches repays me for absence from them. Otherwise this sort of life is no life to me; is agreeable only as it may enable me to do good to these poor people. Oh! if I can do anything to serve them where so much blood has been shed in accursed war, I shall be happy. May I never see another shot fired! Horrid, horrid war! Yet, how it wins upon and hardens one when in command. No young man can resist the temptations; I defy them; but thirty and sixty are different.—*Sir Charles Napier.*

Alone in Life.—What can be more discouraging than the feeling in our struggle through life, in our trials and disappointments, there are none to sympathize and care for us? No man can go far with strength, courage and cheer, if he goes alone. We are made to be happier and better by each other's notice, appreciation, help and praise; and the hearts that are debarred from these influences, invariably wither, harden and break. Here and there are found persons who from pride, perverseness, or often their sensitiveness, (which they seek to hide) affect to be altogether independent of the notice or regard of their fellow being; but it was a very safe assertion to make, that never yet was there one human heart that did not, at some time, long for the sympathy of other hearts.—And there is a nobility in this feeling.

If it be true that Providence helps those who help themselves, it is no less true that Providence helps those who help others.—'The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by his liberality shall he stand.' It was not meant that we should stand alone in the world. Whatsoever may be our strength, whatsoever our self-reliance, there are times and seasons when we need a helping hand, and how can we expect it to be stretched out to us, if we always keep our own in our pocket?

Sensuality.—The wicked and sensual part of the world are only concerned to find scope and room enough to wallow in; if they can but have it, whence they have it troubles not their thoughts; saying grace is no part of the meal; they feed and grovel like swine under an oak, filling themselves with mast, but never so much as looking up either to the boughs that bore, or the hands that shook it down.

A man must be pre-eminently a gentleman who will respect a woman who does not compel him to do so.

A Generous Lesson.—The Independence Belge tells a story of a reckless young gambler, who, at a watering-place, had lost at cards his entire fortune, some eight hundred thousand francs.

He had staked all—park, chateaux, town and country house; there remained but a bit of land, embracing an orangery of no great dimensions, which he had always excepted from his stakes. The winner—for one competitor only had profited by his ill-luck—was a phlegmatic Englishman, who was surprised to see the bold player reserve from all his fortune such a useless little fraction—a miserable little green-house, with a few boxes of orange trees and laurels.

'What will you do with that?' said he. 'Let us play for it?'

'Never!' said the young man. 'It is a remembrance of my infancy. There my mother passed her days with me; I wish to die there—I shall try to live there; but I will blow my brains out before I will risk at cards a flower of those orange trees.'

'But it is only one flower I will ask you to risk,' said the Englishman smiling. 'As you have nothing more, I wish to play you for just one flower. Come!'

'But what do you put against it, if I consent to play?'

Oh! only a trifle, of course; just a little sentiment on my part which I shall offer. Here! an autograph, which I deposit in third hands.'

Our player smiled and yielded, his filial sentiments seeing no harm in risking a flower on the hazard which had treated him so badly.

'Stop!' said the Englishman, 'you must first promise, on honor, to accept, if you win, however ridiculous my stake may appear.'

'I promise, my Lord.'

In a few deals the Frenchman had won the mysterious autograph. He received with a certain emotion his winnings, and read—a transfer, in proper form, of the eight thousand francs he had lost. Blushing, he protested, refused. 'I have your promise,' said his opponent; 'the bet was in earnest. If I had won, I should claim the flower.'

'But a simple flower against a fortune.'

'You yourself valued your orangery more than your eight hundred thousand francs. It was an even stake. I insist on its acceptance!' The young man accepted the generosity, and profited by the lesson.

'God Bless You, My Little Fellow!'—A crippled beggar in —— was striving to pick up some old clothes that had been thrown to him from a window, when a crowd of rude boys gathered around him, mimicking his awkward movements, and hooting at his helplessness and rags.—Presently, a noble little fellow came up, and pushing through the crowd, helped the poor crippled man to pick up his gifts, and then placed them in a bundle; then slipping a piece of silver into his hands, he was running away, when a voice far above him said: 'Little boy with a straw hat, look up!' He did so; and a lady, leaning from an upper window, said earnestly: 'God bless you, my little fellow. God bless you for that!' The lady was the wife of a man so distinguished among the great men of the world that every one of those boys would have been proud to gain her approbation, and when she wrote down his name as one she wished to remember, he felt more than paid for what he had done. As he walked along, he thought how glad he had made his own heart by doing good. He thought of the poor beggar's grateful look; then of the lady's smile, and her words of approval; and at last, and better than all, he could almost hear his Heavenly Father whispering: 'Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.' Little reader, when you have an opportunity to do good and feel tempted to neglect it, remember the 'little boy with the straw hat.'

The Good Wife.—She never crosses her husband in the spring tide of his anger, but stays till it be ebbing water; and then mildly she argues the matter, not so much to condemn him as to acquit herself. Surely men, contrary to iron, are worse to be wrought upon when they are hot; and are far more tractable in cold blood. It is an observation of seamen, that if a single meteor, or fire-ball falls on their mast, it portends ill luck; but if two come together (which they account Castor and Pollux,) they presage good success. But sure in a family it bodeth most bad when two fire-balls, husband's and wife's anger, come both together.

Breath of Religion.—Religion should influence its professor in all the relations of life. Whatever he does, he should do it better for being a Christian. Religion should make one a better student, a better parent, a better child, a better man in all respects. The pious, but eccentric Roland Hill, remarked 'He would not give a farthing for that man's religion whose cat and dog were not the better for it.'

Our welcome of a stranger depends upon the name he bears—upon the coat he wears; our farewell upon the spirit he has displayed in the interview.—*Talleyrand.*

The Actor's Ruse.

Garrick, the celebrated actor, travelled to Paris in 1757, a time when he was in all the splendor of his talent and fame.—This journey had not for its object the speculation so greatly practised by the artists of our age. Garrick did not go to Paris to act and to gain money; he travelled for pleasure, as a simple tourist anxious to see a beautiful country, partly his own; for the family of the actor were of French origin, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

In the mail coach which brought him from London to Dover, he had as fellow traveller a gentleman named Sir Charles Lewis, whom he had already met at several places, and who used often to go to Drury Lane Theatre. They took advantage of the occasion to pursue their journey together in the French coach, but when arrived at Paris separated—the actor went to lodge with some friends who were expecting him; the other gentleman went to one of the hotels in the fashionable quarter of the Chaussee D'Antis.

The two fellow travellers expected often to see each other during their stay in Paris, but the totally different life which each of them led prevented their meeting. Sir George Lewis was about forty-five or fifty, of a strange figure, irregular and striking features, and an expressive and singular countenance. Despite his age, which should have tempered the ardor of his character, and made him renounce the follies of youth, Lewis lived in dissipation and pleasures. He had come to Paris to amuse himself, and to spend a large sum of money which had been left him. It was a surplus with which he wished to satisfy his love of prodigality. He was very fond of gaming, and his passion led him into a very mixed circle, in which people are estimated according to the amount of gold they put on the cards, and in which sharpers thus easily keep each other's company.

The actor lived in other company, and he scarcely met his fellow-traveller twice or three times during a stay of four months at Paris. The day before his departure for London, Garrick went to Lewis to bid him good-by, and to ask if he had any commissions. He learned that the unfortunate gentleman had been assassinated. His body had been found that morning in the forest of Bondy, stabbed and covered with blood. Garrick, much astonished, wished some account of this sad accident. The following are the details he obtained:—

Lewis went on a party of pleasure to a Chateau on 'the borders of the forest of Bondy, where a great number of hunters and gamblers assembled. He was to stay there several days. The first evening he won a considerable sum; the next day he received an invitation from Paris to a rendezvous; so he soon took leave of the company. They tried to make him stay, less through politeness than from the desire of winning back what they had lost; and they went so far as to injure his carriage. Lewis, therefore, went on horseback.—They represented to him the danger of going through the forest of Bondy at nightfall; but he went. The accounts went no further. It was supposed he had been assassinated in the forest by robbers; but Garrick was of a different opinion. Lewis was armed. Besides, his watch, gold snuff-box and ring had not been taken.—He therefore thought him the victim of private revenge, and not murdered for his jewels.

Garrick, who knew something of law, held an inquest, while every one sought the murderer. Suspicion at last fell on a person named Chevalier Gatan, who left the Chateau about the same time as Lewis, and had returned in about two hours.—Garrick asked for permission to try a method which would clear all doubt. He was able to make his features closely resemble those of other persons. Sir George Lewis had lately his portrait painted, and it was still in the painter's workshop.—Garrick went to see it, and to study to make himself resemble it. The Judge caused the chevalier to leave the prison, and to be brought with a guard to Lewis' house. When he arrived he said—

'Sir George Lewis has not died of his wounds. He wants to see you, for he accuses you.'

He was brought into the room where Garrick represented Lewis. The illusion was complete. It was Lewis' expression of countenance, and it was his voice when he said—

'Miserable assassin! will you now, before me, dare to deny your crime?'

The chevalier fell on his knees, and, begging for pardon, avowed his guilt. He was hanged.

The Sabbath, says Archbishop Leighton, is the loveliest, brightest day of the week to a spiritual mind. The rests refresh the soul in God, that finds nothing but turmoil in the creature. Should not this day be welcome to the soul set free to mind its own business, which has other days to attend to the business of its servant, the body? And these are a certain pledge to it of that expected freedom when it shall enter on an eternal Sabbath, and rest in him forever who is the only rest of the soul.

Memoir of Rhode-Island.

1778.

The wind at the time of his arrival set directly into the harbor, so that it was impossible to get out of it; but the next morning, it shifted suddenly to the north-east, and the count determined to stand out to sea, and give the enemy battle.—Previous to his leaving port, he informed general Sullivan that, on his return, he would land his men as that officer should advise.

The French fleet sailing out of port with a wind which blew directly on to the British, had of course the weather gage; which being deemed by lord Howe too great an advantage to be added to their superior weight of metal, was an object for which he determined to contend with all the skill and judgment he possessed. He therefore weighed anchor, and stood out to sea. He was followed by D'Estaing, and both fleets were soon out of sight."

"The militia had now arrived, and Sullivan's army amounted to about ten thousand men. Some objections were made by La Fayette to his commencing operations before the return of D'Estaing. The officer apprehended that the French admiral would once more feel himself wounded by the circumstance, that measures were taken against the enemy without his co-operation; and therefore advised that the army should be advanced to a position in the neighborhood of Newport, but should not break ground until the count should be in readiness to act in concert with them. It was extremely desirable to avoid whatever might give offence to the great ally on whose assistance so much depended; but time was deemed of so much importance to an army which could not long be kept together, that this advice was over-ruled, and it was determined to open the trenches, and commence the siege immediately.

"Before this determination could be put in execution, a furious storm of wind and rain came up from the northeast, which almost irreparably ruined, all the tents, rendered the arms unfit for immediate use, and damaged the ammunition, of which fifty rounds per man had just been delivered. The soldiers having no shelter, suffered extremely, and several perished in the storm, which continued for three days.

On the return of fair weather, as soon as the arms could be cleaned and fresh ammunition given out, the army moved towards the lines, and encamped between two and three miles from the town of Newport. The succeeding morning, the seige was commenced, and continued without any material circumstance for several days.

The situation of the American army, which had as yet received no intelligence from the admiral, and was entirely uncertain of his fate, had become extremely critical. Re-enforcements might now without interruption be thrown into Newport, so as to give the enemy the superiority in point of strength, and not only defeat the enterprise, but render their retreat from the island entirely insecure. On the evening of the 19th their anxieties on this subject were relieved for a moment, by the reappearance of the fleet.

The two admirals, desirous the one of gaining, and the other of retaining the advantage of the wind, had employed two days in manoeuvring without coming to action. Towards the close of the second, they were on the point of engaging, when they were separated by the violent storm which had been felt so severely on shore and which dispersed and did great damage to both fleets. Some single vessels afterwards fell in with each other, but no important capture was made, and both fleets retired in a very shattered condition, the one to the harbor of New York, and the other to that of Newport.

A letter was immediately dispatched from D'Estaing to Sullivan informing him that, in pursuance of orders from the king, and of the advice of all his officers, he had taken the resolution to carry the fleet to Boston.

His instructions were to sail for Boston if the fleet should meet with any disaster, or if a superior British fleet should appear on the coast.

The injuries sustained from the storm, and the information which had been received that Byron had arrived, were considered as producing the very state of things contemplated by his instructions, and it had been determined to obey them.

This communication threw Sullivan and his army into despair. Success, without the aid of the fleet, could not be hoped for and they had counted with almost absolute certainty on a brilliant termination of the enterprise. General Greene, and the marquis de La Fayette were directed to wait on the admiral with a letter from Sullivan, remonstrating against this resolution, and to use their utmost endeavors to induce him to change it.

They represented to him the certainty of carrying the garrison, if he would only co-operate with them for two days. The plan they proposed, was to land on the southern part of the island, all witbin the works erected for defence, against which their present operations were directed, a measure which would very much abridge the duration of the siege, but which could not be attempted without the aid of the fleet. They pressed very strongly on him the importance of this event to France, as well as to America.

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1861.

Reason and prudence, when they are most needed, are the least likely to be welcome.—But this fact does not change the relations of men to one another, in whatever capacity they may be acting. The duty of the citizen and the duty of the government remain the same, as to the obligations of mutual aid and assistance. Both are responsible, if responsible at all, to the law and to the constitution. This principle is the great stake in every free country, the most valuable thing to be gained by victory or to be lost by defeat; though strange as it may seem, this principle may be gained by defeat as well as lost by victory. And by such vicissitudes the world has been taught the uncertainty of military power, and been shown in the course of history many if not all the various dangers and incidents to the masses, from a too great exercise or indulgence of the aggressive spirit in their leaders. The right of self-defense, however, is another matter; and perhaps this cannot be carried too far. And so strong in general is the natural spirit of defense among almost every people, as to establish (perhaps beyond contradiction) the patriotic sentiment, "*Our country right or wrong.*"

Extravagant as this may appear to any who would decide a contest upon higher principles, the practical effect of such a rule is no doubt better for the interests of society everywhere, than to attempt to establish a tribunal over such systems of self-government as would not submit to its decisions, especially if they were required to abandon the rights of self defense. These they might claim by the law of nations, which in this respect is only another name for the law of nature. And it is not the existence of these rights, but the violation of them which has so often broken the peace of the world, and led to wars of subjugation. They belong to that part of the laws of nations which is universal and unchangeable, and which cannot be abolished by human authority. And they are therefore more properly to be called *laws*, than those customs which have been introduced and established among nations by long aquiesence, or those arbitrary stipulations founded on international conventions, either of which may be repealed or changed on due notice given by one or more of the parties, in a declaration to that effect.

To preserve peace and to prevent war, if possible, have been generally considered laudable attempts, in view of the certain evils which attend and follow the prosecution of hostilities for the destruction of human life. And horrible as war may be in this respect, both by weapons in the field and by the ravages which are sometimes more fatal to armies than battles, it may be still more horrible in the suffering and deprivation which it inflicts upon families and friends; and indeed upon almost every one in the pursuits of civil life under the government by which it is waged. But all the world is familiar with the calamities which this waste of life and substance has produced in Europe, and so familiar perhaps as hardly to realize in any good degree how much it has abridged the happiness of the people in that quarter of the world. During the last six or seven centuries, England has spent one-half of that period in war; and almost one half of that period in carrying on war against France.—But the impolicy of a continual conflict was at last discovered; so that for about half a century it has been possible for those powers to remain at peace with each other; and they have succeeded in this by avoiding aggression and by acting or being ready to act only on the defensive.

Those who lament the frequency of wars as the most terrible scourges of mankind, will rejoice to admit that the number of such mischiefs in the world may be diminished by pursuing a more pacific policy; though it would be unreasonable to expect that all nations will soon abandon their proclivity to commence or to threaten hostilities. The distemper of the present times forbids the hope that a better order of things will be soon adopted for making and preserving peace. And yet, as between England and France, where the boundaries between States or nations are well settled and defined, it would seem in general to be a practical thing to avoid the act of invasion, or to guard against being invaded; and whatever provocations might justify a more belligerent attitude, or tempt the governments to more serious complications. And if this can be done in one instance, it can be done as well in many. And though different powers would not by this means be able at once to secure the advantages of peace, yet it would be very likely in the end to secure that result; and if not, a practice of this kind would at least establish a perpetual armistice, which would certainly be preferable to perpetual hostilities.

If peace should ever be restored to the Union again by whatever means or under whatever auspices, the federal government may profit by the lessons of the past, and guard against the recurrence of internal dissension.—To neglect this most important duty will be to become responsible for the consequences. Indeed, it will be an obvious truth hereafter, that if animosities between States shall ever again become inveterate, it will be because the duty of the federal government has not been faithfully performed. Not that it will be necessary for that end for federal power to be unlawfully exercised directly upon States as such, but the future peace between States may be preserved, by the proper foresight in checking every tendency to disaffection by exercising that power directly upon citizens and other individuals as such, before the disorganizing trouble of disaffection shall have become general. The discipline necessary to be employed for that purpose, is exemplified in numerous instances on a small scale in every department of society. What is necessary to preserve the peace in families and in schools, is necessary to be administered in a community of States, which are to be considered as an association of moral persons for their common benefit. And as the parent or schoolmaster will devote himself in the use of proper means for the promotion of harmony and order, so will a good government endeavor to apply the proper correctives in season, in order to prevent the evils which will otherwise result from neglect. His great object being to avoid strife and hostility, he will never encourage or approve the passions which are of a dissocial nature, or allow disputes to be settled, if they can be, by the parties and between the parties by the violence of blows or even by the irritating language of reproach. The proper course is plain and no secret. The duty of the supervisory power is to prevent "wars and fighting," and never to countenance in the least such proceedings between persons or parties who are always to be held in "the bonds of peace."

An order from the War Department, issued on the 27th ult., is as follows:—

"Fort Adams, Rhode Island, is hereby placed temporarily under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purposes of the Naval Academy now at Annapolis, Md."

A sketch of the Academy will be found in another column.

The first letter of Mr. Russell, the distinguished correspondent of the London *Times*, now in this country to watch and report events for that journal, written from Washington under date of the 20th of March, comes back in print under date of April 17th. At the time of writing he had discovered nothing in New York or Washington, by actual observation, indicating the speedy dissolution of the Great Republic. But he had no doubt there were great agitation and much apprehension not visible to strangers. Yet, by searching beneath the surface, he is informed very credibly by men of wealth and intelligence in New York, that universal suffrage, the immigration of foreigners, and the licentiousness of the press, had affected that State and had led to the dismemberment of the Union. That there is no recuperative power in the constitution. The physician cannot heal himself. To call a convention would be only to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip mad. And, while admiring the original state of things under the constitution formed for thirteen States, that they were somewhat indifferent to the wonderful results, in material and intellectual advancement, till the number of States became thirty-four. That the commercial aristocrasy, unmindful of Southern rivalry, feared the greatest loss from the new tariff; expecting however an extra session of Congress to be called to remedy the obnoxious measure. But he thought that extraordinary Parliaments generally became the executioners of those by whose agency they were called.—After this, the correspondent of the *Times* gives a very graphic account of the crowds in Washington seeking for pet appointments. And the President is represented at the head of the list of persecuted men. At the moment when he should be left undisturbed to take care of the Republic, the roar of office seekers almost annihilates his senses. On the tremendous questions of the day, the same correspondent gives it as his opinion and as drawn from the prevailing sentiments of others, that "the South will never go back into the Union." From one side he learned, that the South would never be united again with the New England States. And from the ultras on the other side, one of the ablest of the party said, he would not commit the crime of raising his little finger, if by that act he could bring back the Southern States. And the *Times* correspondent also learned from the friends of the administration, that it would not interfere, but leave the South to come to their senses. But this letter having been written before the loss of Fort Sumter, we may expect in the next a change of the writer's views on some points, and the introduction of some new facts of a startling character.

Nothing of a very decisive nature comes from Europe in the news of the week; but there may be some importance in several matters of secondary interest. The proceedings in the English Parliament on the Budget, as it is called, for the next year, which was opened in the House of Commons on the 22d of April, are commenced. Mr. Gladstone estimates the expenditures at sixty-nine millions, nine hundred thousand pounds; and the receipts at seventy-one millions, eight hundred and twenty-three thousand. A slight reduction in the income tax is proposed on the larger incomes, while the burden is to remain the same on the smaller. And the paper duty is set down to be repealed after the first of October next. In the debate the budget was denounced by the opposition, but no amendments had been proposed. Perhaps this circumstance may be just sufficient to render the Ministry more popular with their friends. Lord John Russell said that the Government had no official information of the reported annexation of St. Domingo to Spain. And that transfer may not yet have been made, as the Spanish journals at Madrid declare that their government will not *reject* a proposition for that purpose. And President Geffrard had issued an address protesting against the restoration of the Dominican republic to the Spanish monarchy. But in Italy there are no signs of reaction in their Parliament. The debate was continued in the Chambers on the subject of reorganizing their Southern army. Cavour could not accept Garibaldi's proposition, unless in case of danger; but Garibaldi insisted on the reorganization; and the Chambers resolved that the Government will provide for three divisions which may be increased and arranged in an efficacious manner for defence, under its existing authority. And this was passed, though the reactionary movements in the South, it appears, had been already suppressed. But the troubles of Russia in Warsaw continue, and causing perhaps some migivings between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Paris. And if we may believe the reports, assemblages are only permitted to be held, and political subjects to be only discussed, provided civil officers preside assisted by the military. And yet public worship is not allowed, and national prayers in the Churches of Warsaw are prohibited, under threats of military interference. So rigorous are the means supposed to be necessary for the preservation of order.

The Rhode Island Baptist State Convention met in Providence on Tuesday last, Rev. Dr. Jackson in the chair. The following were confirmed as officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Rev. Henry Jackson, D. D., of Newport.

Secretary—Rev. A. H. Granger, of Providence.

Treasurer—Rhodes B. Chapman, of Providence.

Managers—Rev. S. L. Caldwell, D. D., S. W. Field, T. C. Jameson, W. C. Richards, C. Keyser, Deacon James Boyce, Deacon James H. Rhodes, G. B. Peck, S. R. Weeden, Revs. S. Adlam, C. H. Malcom, J. Brayton, J. H. Baker, C. Rhodes, F. Henry, J. Banvard, A. Sherman, J. G. Richardson, J. Jennings, Edward Bell, H. G. Stewart, E. K. Fuller, Messrs. Samuel Currey, N. B. Schubarth, J. R. Hartwell, Revs. F. Denison, H. Lincoln, A. Bronson, W. F. McKenzie, W. Fitz, A. L. Spalding, O. P. Fuller, C. L. Frost.

Half an hour was then spent in prayer for the volunteers of the R. I. Regiment. Addresses narrating affecting incidents connected with the departure of the troops, were made by Revs. Dr. Jackson, Henry, Fuller, Bennett, Girdwood, Philips, Field and McKenzie.—The morning session was closed with prayer by Rev. J. Brayton, of Centreville.

The R. I. Baptist Education Society met in Providence on Tuesday last. No business was transacted. The following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Rev. Samuel Adlam, of Newport, vice Rev. A. H. Granger, resigned.

Vice President—Rev. S. L. Caldwell, D. D., Providence.

Secretary—Rev. Charles Keyser, of Providence.

Treasurer—David B. Blake.

Directors—Rev. Messrs. A. H. Granger, A. Caswell, W. C. Richards, Joseph Banvard, T. C. Jameson, S. W. Field, J. G. Richardson.

Auditors—Dea. Varnum J. Bates, Dexter Daniels, Esq.

The mails and expresses between New York and Washington meet with no interruptions now, and those who have friends at the Capitol should write often, and keep the boys posted.

Among the patents recently issued was one to Benjamin A. Mason, of this city, for improvement in splicing rails for railroads.

The Rhode Island troops have arrived at Washington, the first detachment on the 26th and the second on the 28th. The first by way of Annapolis and the second by the Potomac. We expected to have received correspondence from some of the boys for to-day's publication, but as we are disappointed in that respect we will make it up by copying the following extracts from our exchanges:—

The correspondent of the *Journal Commerce* writes:

"Among the regiments that have yet reached the city, the New York 7th, and Governor Sprague's Rhode Island Regiment stands first in general esteem."

"Perley" of the Boston *Journal* writes on Sunday:

"The first Rhode Island detachment has just marched up Pennsylvania avenue, escorting the second detachment, which has just landed, the whole presenting an imposing appearance.—The Continental flag, and the ladies who marched with the file closers, were loudly cheered.—They are all quartered at the Patent Office.

Everybody is complimenting the Rhode Island troops.

The Rhode Island Regiment, in point of appearance, was even superior to the Seventh, as the men are admirably uniformed and equipped."

The *Tribune* correspondent says:

"Our ears have been frequently saluted by the bands of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Rhode Island Regiments. The latter this morning escorted to their quarters, at the Patent Office, the new comers by the Bienville. Their long train of baggage wagons, horses, &c., added to the very splendid appearance of the men, attracting crowds of admiring spectators. The Vivandieres of the regiment, a novel feature in the American army, were specially and amusingly commented on, though warmly complimented. The fine equipment, serviceable uniform, superior physical condition, and excellent discipline of these troops make them a model to be carefully studied and faithfully copied."

The Annapolis correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"This war is destined to create an entire revolution in uniforms. What looks very pretty on parade is very absurd when men have to cut their way through. The Rhode Islanders, under Sprague, are perfect in this respect.—They wear a simple blue flannel shirt, with soft hat and plume, and a red blanket. It is picturesque in the extreme, and eminently easy for a fight."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* writes:

"The Rhode Island regiment is much admired for the solid appearance of its members. They evidently live after the fashion of their forefathers, who were famous for good cheer."

The correspondent of the *World*, under date of the 30th, writes:—

"The Rhode Island troops also drilled in front of the Patent Office, and were reviewed by Gov. Sprague. They also attracted large throngs, and their evolutions elicited loud applause. A grand field review will soon take place of some 18,000 soldiers under direction of Gen. Scott.

The quarters of the Rhode Island troops were completed at the Patent Office to-day, and are excellent. They are much pleased with them."

The correspondent of the *Herald* has it that

"The President and Gen. Scott were so much pleased with the appearance of the Rhode Island Regiment, on review yesterday, that they at once conferred concerning the request of Gov. Sprague for another regiment from 'Little Rhody,' and an order directing its organization was at once issued. The Rhode Island boys here say that four regiments can be raised within her borders as easily as one. The President and Gov. Seward visited the regiment at its quarters at the Patent Office, this morning.

Last night a man was arrested in Governor Sprague's quarters on suspicion of being a spy. He was dressed in the uniform of the Rhode Island corps, and had previously been arrested at Annapolis. He is in custody, and is considered insane by the authorities.

Adjutant Merriman, of the Rhode Island regiment, met with an accident last evening.—His horse slipped on the avenue and fell upon him. The point of the saddle struck him in the stomach, knocking the breath out of his body. He fainted twice, and it was feared he had suffered some internal injury. He is much better to-day but is still laid up."

The *National Intelligencer* of Monday says:

"The Rhode Island Regiment, commanded by Gov. Sprague, stationed in the Patent Office, were reviewed yesterday afternoon, and made a brilliant display, with their lines extended along the pavement in front of that beautiful building. Their fine band was also much admired. There is no regiment in the city more complete in all its appointments than the Rhode Island Regiment. Divine service was celebrated in the Patent Office building yesterday morning, in the presence of the regiment, by the Chaplain of the same. The service was a truly eloquent and appropriate one."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says:

"As the Rhode Island regiment came along the route, beyond Bladensburg, night before last, the advance guard of about 200 met two mounted riflemen, who questioned them closely, and asked how many were behind. They replied 6,000 with artillery. They then asked what were their orders if attacked. The reply was 'to burn every building, and destroy all property within three miles each side of the road.' Upon this the horsemen wheeled and rode off. Scouts were sent after them, and they were seen to join a body of about 200 riflemen, sheltered in the rear by thick woods, and in front by the deep ravine which intersects the route. The regiment passed along and heard no more of them, though the whole body were within half a mile at the time, and might easily have done our soldiers much damage.—Word was at once sent back, and in future a mounted guard will protect the passage of the troops."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:—

Little Rhody's Quota.—Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, has reported in person, in full uniform, at the head of two most efficient regiments, wearing the same fatigue-dress, and thoroughly drilled by Colonel Burnside, who was in the Mexican war, and who is well known as a gallant officer and as the inventor of the "Burnside Rifle." The regiments came uniformed, armed, equipped and provisioned for three months' service, bringing their artillery, baggage wagons, horses and servants.

With the Rhode Island regiments are several ladies, who have volunteered to come and attend the sick and wounded. Two of them wear the uniform of the French *Vivandiere* and they march in the rank of file closers of their company. They attract much attention.

Continental Colors.—The Rhode Islanders have as the regimental flag of the Second Regiment, the *bona fide* Continental ensign carried in the Revolution by a Rhode Island regiment. It is of silk, faded, tattered and torn, with thirteen stars visible on the azure field. These men will never falter beneath so glorious a banner.

Perley says—Rhode Island's praises are everywhere heard. Even Dr. Garnett, a son-in-law of Governor Wise, complimented the noble battalions as they moved past with firm step, well officered, and supplied with every requisite for a successful campaign.

Revolvers.—The Middletown people purpose to furnish all volunteers from that city with revolvers. New Haven ought to be ashamed of herself if she does not do the same.

New Haven Palladium.

Upon this the Hartford Times promptly remarks, that "if these arms are furnished as proposed, they will be taken away from the troops. An order at Washington forbids the troops from carrying these dangerous weapons. They have already killed more of our own troops than they will ever kill of the enemy."

We have received from Mr. B. J. Tilley a map of the city of Washington and that portion of the country over which our troops are now travelling by orders from Government, embracing Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. It is published by J. H. Colton, and should be in the hands of every one who desires to keep posted in these exciting times.

In the report of the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention, we find that when they were about to pass the ordinance of secession, there was much solemnity in the assemblage; and surely there was good cause for solemnity, for they were about to inaugurate a new order of things. They were about to substitute the murderous sword for the peaceful ballot-box, and to test the question, which should be supreme with the Government and people of the United States. They knew they had no hope of success, if the question was presented fairly, but they hoped to present it in such a shape as to hide the real issue, and to make it appear that on one side it was for the protection of the institution of slavery, which the other side were determined to destroy; and thus they hoped to make the combination so powerful that the Free States would shrink from the responsibility of adopting their South Carolina method of settling the question, and when the test came the North would be divided, while the South would be united by desperation, if nothing else, and they would be able to dictate terms of settlement in consonance with the bullying programme which they were about to inaugurate. From that moment until the present, the conspirators have been insidiously and openly using every effort to weaken the power of the Government and to strengthen that of their own. From the Cabinet, through every grade of office downward, they have stopped at nothing that had a tendency to aid them in their purposes, till at length the lines were drawn and the bombardment of Sumter united all hearts which were still loyal to the flag of the country. Every shot fired at that fortress during the bombardment, was felt as if directed to each loyal individual; and when at last the news of the capture of the fortress became a certainty, all felt that if we had the power of resistance, it was time it was called into requisition, and that the honor of the nation must be vindicated, even if it was necessary to use that power against our own fellow-countrymen.

The hope of division among us has proved to be fallacious; and when the President issued his proclamation after the fall of Sumter, calling for 75,000 men, it found the Free States a united people ready and willing and glad to defend the Government legally called into being to watch over and to maintain our institutions; and although there has not been an actual declaration of war either on one part or the other, still there is war without the declaration, and it is to be hoped the Government will so consider it and act accordingly, assuming the responsibility necessary to the case.

We have, therefore, been glad to find the Government is about to blockade the seceded ports in echo to the proclamation of Jeff. Davis, who indicated a piratical raid on our commerce. We hope this measure of blockade will be carried out to the letter, and that no vessel will be suffered to enter any Southern port until rebellion is crushed out and some of the leaders hung, as a warning for the future. For this purpose a large fleet is not requisite. All the harbors on the southern coast are barred harbors, and instead of maintaining a fleet of vessels off each port, many of them could easily be made inaccessible by sinking old vessels loaded with granite at their entrance. Norfolk and Richmond should be treated in this way immediately. Ocracock and the Cape Fear Bars, together with Georgetown in like manner.

South Carolina has been traitorous ever since the days of Calhoun. She is an insignificant State when compared with New York or Pennsylvania, or even Georgia; but she has displayed a spirit of arrogance and dictation that but illy accords with her importance. She has been the hot bed of secession, and to her we can trace the source of all our difficulties. This idea of state rights justifying secession would sap the foundation of any Government, and it *should be crushed out* never more to show itself. South Carolina should be punished; Charleston Bar should be loaded with Massachusetts granite in such quantities that for the future no vessels could enter or depart. The root of nullification and secession would then be destroyed, and Fort Sumter, which for all time will be a name hated and abhorred by every friend of the American flag, would be suffered to go to decay, as it would be useless. Savannah river can be easily and effectually blockaded; and so of Dobay, which has a good depth of water and is not so difficult to enter as the other ports on the southern coast. In the Bay of Mexico there is but Apalachicola, Pensacola, Mobile and the four mouths of the Mississippi, the latter of which should be well guarded, and would require a strong force. In Texas there is but one port besides Galveston that will admit vessels of heavy draft, and our belligerent Texas friends, who cost us $30,000,000, should not be forgotten. Having been forced into war, let us prosecute it with a will, and let it be pursued vigorously. There is no way in which we can operate with so great effect and with so little loss of human life, as by confining the slaveocracy within their own limits;—shut them up by sea, and permit a free transit for their cotton to the northern ports by land, and they must either become impoverished or come to their senses, when we will again be happy to greet them as friends and brothers, for we do not war for conquest, but for the rights of the Ballot-Box, Liberty, Equality, and a stable Government; and we trust that time will prove that there is sufficient virtue in the American people to maintain them all, in spite of hot-headed, domineering South Carolina and her confederates.

At the 121st annual meeting of the Newport Artillery, held on Tuesday last, the following officers were elected:—

Colonel—William H. Fludder.
Lieut. Colonel—Charles C. Clarke.
Major—Henry C. Tew.
Captain—Thomas Breese.
Quarter-Master—William A. White.
Assistant do.—Robert S. Barker.
Surgeon—Henry E. Turner.
Sergeants—1st, Charles H. Clarke; 2d, Silas E. Wood; 3d, Sigourney Goffe; 4th, John R. Caswell; 5th, Sylvester Brownell.

The Company numbers sixty-five rank and file and are recruiting rapidly, and if they are not called into service before election, they will do escort duty in full uniform. The officers just elected hold their commissions until the return of the 1st Reg. Detached Militia, when the persons selected by the members of the company in that detachment, will be commissioned, and those now elected return to the ranks. Should the company be called into active service, another election will be held by those who volunteer, for a Captain, two Lieutenants and Ensign.

The steamer *E. D. Fogg* has been purchased by this State to be used for Coast Guard service. She will mount one gun, of James' patent, and cruise between Point Judith and Providence. Her name has been changed to "Narragansett."

The acting Governor of the State, Hon. John R. Bartlett, Attorney General Burges, Adjutant General Mauran, and a number of other military officers, visited Fort Adams on Sunday last and were received by a salute.

It will be recollected that on the 7th and 8th of last month several steamers having on board, soldiers, horses and munitions of war, sailed under sealed orders from New York.—All but the Illinois and Atlantic were shortly after reported off Charleston, and now these two steamers have returned to New York. From the accounts published, we gather the following facts in regard to the mission of the Atlantic:

Left New York 7th April and arrived at Fort Taylor on the 13th, and immediately took on board troops, ordnance stores, shells, &c., and proceeded to Fort Jefferson, where she arrived on the 14th. Took on board more officers, troops, laborers, howitzers, &c., and at 9 o'clock same day started for Fort Pickens, which was reached on Tuesday, the 16th, at 6 1-4 P. M.

After communicating with the commander and naval captains present, they took in tow the boats of the fleet, some twenty in number, and after dark up anchor and stood in shore, all lights being extinguished, and came to anchor within a mile of Fort Pickens, and in direct range of the guns of Fort McRae and the water batteries, and three-quarters of a mile from the beach, in four fathoms of water.

At 9 1-4 the first boat pushed off for the beach with Colonel Brown and Captain Meigs, who were the first to meet and surprise the intrepid Slemmer and his command. Before midnight the majority of officers and soldiers were safely in the fort, and although a heavy surf was running during the night, no accident of any kind occurred.

This successful landing took place three days after the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, a fact well known on the main land, but not known at Fort Pickens or by the forces afloat.

Early on the morning of the 17th the remaining troops were landed, excepting the artillerymen of Capt. Barry's company, who remained to land with their horses. This difficult work was commenced in the afternoon, continued during the night, and finished on the morning of the 18th.

The cruise of the Illinois was about the same, as she first went to Key West and then to Fort Pickens and landed troops, &c., and Major Hunt's battery of Artillery. The sloop-of-war Brooklyn had landed her troops some twelve days previous. So that there are now about four thousand troops in Fort Pickens, and provisions to amply supply them for the next six months. As Rosa Island is about 25 miles in length, the two batteries of Flying Artillery can be of great service in preventing the erection of batteries by the rebels.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial* says:—

I saw Lieut. Slemmer and had a long talk with him. He feels greatly relieved by the arrival of reinforcements. He has had a sorry time of it, and looks as if a few weeks at Newport would do him a world of good. He has been harrassed by all sorts of inconveniences.—Treachery is rampant. The proof is positive, and even now he has one man in irons on board the Brooklyn.

Weeds.—Nature is ever beneficent and produces nothing without an object. Thus the vegetable kingdom probably comprises within its domain most that is necessary for the sustenance, and all that is required for the health, of the animal kingdom. Every latitude produces in abundance those plants that are particularly adapted to the diseases and wants incident to the climate. As if to force themselves on the attention, a great variety of these locate themselves peculiarly around the domicils of the farmers. Unconscious of their value and their use, he too generally passes them by as nuisances; whereas, would he at proper seasons but spend a few minutes in cutting and curing the Smart Weed, May Weed, Dock Weed, &c., &c., and consign them to his hay mow, together with the briars and bushes that grow around the walls of his meadows and which should be always mown and raked with the hay, they would be greedily eaten by his cattle and sheep, and impart both nutriment and medicine. Bread is good for man, nay, the very staff of life; but still, let him eat nothing but bread for four months, and see how greedily he would catch at a pickle or other condiment. So with domestic animals.—English grass is the staff of their life, but let them be fed solely on it through a long winter, and see how greedily they will snatch at any of the weeds and pocky docks, or thistles that many farmers are careful to pick out of their hay before it goes into the barn. Many a fine, highly fed cow and ox has died this season, as they do every season, merely for the want of some condiment that nature takes care to provide for them, but which man in his ignorance deprives them of. Let cattle stand in well ventilated stables, see that they have free access to water daily, and give them a plentiful supply of the various kinds of fodder that is produced in the climate, accompanied occasionally with a handful of the pocky weeds, bushes and briars that every farm will produce in spite of all the efforts of man to prevent, and they will seldom, if ever, be sick or ailing. This is not a mere theoretic lesson, but one that has been learned by long and extensive experience, by a Practical Farmer.

A True Son of Rhode Island.—We have been shown a letter from Mr. Charles A. Howland, of Warrensburg, Johnson Co., Missouri, dated April 26th, to his father, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:—

Dear Parents—It may be long ere you hear from me again, unless peace is soon made, as all postal communication is threatened to be cut off between the North and the South. We are all in arms, and military companies are daily forming, and the excitement is intense.—Some are for seceding, some for Union, and some for an armed neutrality. I am for the stars and stripes; and placed as Missouri is, hemmed in on three sides by Illinois, Kansas and Iowa, I am for neutrality; for, to go for the North or South would be her ruin.

I would that I were in old Newport again, and I would be, did my affairs permit my leaving here.

The confederate flag is to be flung to the breeze to-morrow, and trouble is anticipated. Six thousand troops are now at Cairo. The Arsenal is strongly garrisoned at St. Louis by 3000 volunteers, and I believe war is almost inevitable. I only hope Congresss will do something, or you will starve us Northerners to death; we can get no work, and are taunted, jeered and insulted, if we even speak in favor of the Union, or the stars and stripes; but I will not be gagged—I'm in for free speech or die; and I'll die for my country—and who can die a more noble death? Oh, I would that I were there to see you all once more, yet I want you to remember this—your son will never disgrace the stars and stripes, nor little Rhody. NO! Proud am I that I was born there; proud of my ancestry; proud of my country, for which my father fought, to save as a rich inheritance for me and my children, I had hoped to their latest posterity. For these I would sacrifice all, even life itself. Send me some home papers as often as you can. What's the old Newport Artillery doing in this crisis? Write to Brother George, and urge him not to act foolish, and resign on account of his Texas connections, for now, too, he is in a fair way of speedy promotion."

Rheumatism.—What purports to be spirit intelligence, asserts that Rheumatism arises from morbid matter depositing itself in the sockets of the joints and small cavities and interstices of the bones, and also between the bone and the membrane that separates it from the flesh. Mercury deposits itself in the system very much in the same way, and also causes rheumatic pains or aches similar thereto. H.

It is estimated that since the President's proclamation, 250,000 men have been enrolled for active service.

Sketch of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.—As the evacuation of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, by the naval forces, will be a matter of record for future historians to dilate upon, the following items relating to its former importance, will be of interest.

The Academy was founded in the year 1845, by the Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, and embraced not only what was then known as Fort Severn, but an extent of ground beyond, which secured to the Government between twenty and thirty acres of land, admirably adapted, from its position, for the purposes for which it was intended.

As soon as the land was secured, the erection of the necessary buildings was commenced, and the grounds tastefully laid out by a practical gardener.

The principal buildings within the enclosure are the residences of the Commandant and Professors, the building in which the pupils recited their studies, the roomy edifices in which they domiciled, the Library, the Laboratory, and the Observatory. These buildings were erected for convenience, as well as for usefulness, and many of them are ornamented with beautiful gardens. On the bank of the rivern Severn, and immediately in the rear of the apartments of the pupils, is an extensive parade ground, probably the finest in the country, and on which several regiments can be reviewed at one time.

Fort Severn—now known as "The Battery"—is a circular brick building, two stories in height, and was formerly provided with ten large guns, but they, with the other armament of the post, have been sent to New York on the Constitution.

In the construction of the library rooms ventilation and light were considered, and within the walls of the extensive rooms were nearly nine thousand volumes, selected with unusual care by the professors and Mr. Thomas G. Forde, the Librarian. The purchases have been made from an appropriation of two thousand dollars annually made by Congress.

Near the Battery is the Armory of the Academy, in which, until within a few days, have been stored a large number of swords, pistols, guns, and other weapons.

There was probably no better school in the world than the one from which I now write.—The pupils were appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, upon the recommendation of the members of Congress in whose district they may have resided, and the course of instruction was in every way conducive to the object to be attained—the supplying of the navy each year with a class of well-trained and highly educated officers, who were not surpassed in the world.

The pupils were designated as Acting Midshipmen, and remained as such for the term of four years, and then became Midshipmen. They were then sent upon a cruise for two years, and upon their return had a final examination. Each summer, during the vacation, the second and fourth classes have made a cruise, generally to European naval ports, and their arrival has always been the signal for continuous festivities offered for their acceptance by the residents of the places visited

Each Acting Midshipman receives, from the time of his admission into the Academy until his final examination, $500 a year, the salary having been recently increased by act of Congress.

Two examinations have been held each year—one in February and the other in June—and the pupils who were deficient in either were liable to be dismissed.

The "Middies" were organized into an infantry battalion, under the command of the Professor of Infantry Tactics. The members of the first class acted as captains and lieutenants, and so well versed were the young soldiers in the different manoeuvres, that on the day that they held their last battalion review and drill previous to leaving the Academy, the officers and men of the New York Seventh Regiment, who were witnessing the evolutions, stated that they had never seen the Shanghai drill better executed.

Some years since, through the exertions and advice of Capt Blake, the frigate Constitution ("Old Ironsides") was brought to Annapolis, and moored off the Academy, to be used as a school ship for the fourth class, the members of which lived and were instructed on board.

I neglected to state that during the vacation cruises the midshipmen were required to perform the duties, not only of officers, but also of sailors.

For future reference I append a list of the officers connected with this institution on the day of evacuation:—

Capt. Geo. S. Blake, U. S. N., Superintendent.
Academic Staff—Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers, Commandant of Midshipmen and Instructor of Seamanship, Naval Tactics, and Practical Gunnery.
Lieut. George W. Rodgers, Assistant do, in charge of the Constitution.
Lieut. Edward Simpson, Assistant do.
*Lieut. Wm. H. Parker, Assistant do.
Lieut. John H. Upshur, Assistant do, attached to the Constitution.
*Lieut. Hunter Davidson, Assistant do.
Lieut. S. B. Luce, Assistant do.
Lieut. Robert W. Scott, Assistant do, attached to the Constitution.
*Lieut. John Taylor Wood, Assistant do.
Lieut. Bushrod B. Taylor, Assistant do, attached to the Constitution.
J. H. C. Coffin, Professor of Astronomy, Navigation, &c.
Lieut. W. R. Buckner, Assistant do.
Joseph Winlock, Professor of Mathematics.
Mark H. Beacher, Professor and Assistant.
William H Wilcox, Professor and Assistant.
Lieut. E. O. Matthews, Assistant do.
Henry H. Lockwood, Professor of Field Artillery and Infantry Tactics.
Augustus W. Smith, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
William R. Hopkins, Assistant do.
Joseph E. Nourse, Professor of Ethics and English Studies.
Lieut. Joseph N. Miller, Assistant do.
Lieut. E. P. Lull, Assistant do.
Thomas Karney, Assistant do.
*William Harwood, Assistant do.
A. N. Girault, Professor of French.
L. L. Dovilliers, Assistant do.
Edward A. Roget, Professor of Spanish.
Edward Seager, Professor of Drawing.
Officers not attached to the Academic Staff.—Dr. Palmer, Surgeon.
B. F. Gallaher, Paymaster.
Mr. Junken, Chaplain.
James R. Howison, Secretary.
Thomas G. Forde, Assistant Librarian.
Thomas P. Venable, Gunner, attached to the Constitution.

Those marked with an asterisk have recently resigned.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Wilson's Zouaves—Extraordinary Scenes. At 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the Union Battalion of Zouaves, Col. Wm. Wilson, held a formal muster and roll call at their headquarters at Tammany Hall. There were 861 men of the battalion present. The occasion was made strikingly impressive by the extraordinary proceedings which were had. The men were arranged around the hall three deep, with Col. Wilson and the other officers in the centre of the room. The men had all clad themselves in the gray shirts and pants which had been provided for their uniform, which is completed by a common brown felt hat, brogans and leather belt. They carry a *short knife* about seven inches in length, between a sort of *bowie knife* and butcher knife in shape.—Many, also, have *revolvers*, of which it is intended that each man shall be armed with one or two, as well as a slung shot, and a *Minnie rifle*. All the men being ranged against the wall, Col. Wilson, with a *drawn sabre* in one hand and the American flag in the other, stood forth uncovered and addressed his men, amidst deafening cheers.

After a short adjuration to the flag, for which he declared his devotion, he called all to *kneel* and *swear* with him. Waving the banner and *flourishing his sabre*, he knelt on one knee. All present *kneeled with him* and repeated *the oath* which he put to them, to support the flag, and never flinch from its path *through blood or death*. He said he would lead them to Baltimore, and they would march through it or *die*; at which they arose with a tremendous yell, *flung up their hats* and brandished their glittering knives, amidst prolonged and *frantic cheers*. He then pronounced *death to the Baltimore traitor secessionists* and Plug-Uglies, and said they would leave a *monument of their bones* in the streets of Baltimore. Amid *yells* of "Death to the Plug-Uglies," he *illustrated with his sword* how they should *hew their way*; and said though he should be the first man slain, he had but one thing to ask, which was that each of his followers should *secure his man* and *avenge his blood*. That they would *do this*, he again called upon them to *swear*, and marching around the hall, holding up the flag and the sword, and accompanied by two officers, the one on the right bearing a banner inscribed: THE UNION BATTALION OF ZOUAVES. DEATH TO SECESSIONISTS.

The other officer on the left holding up, in both hands, a bowie knife and revolver. Wilson shouted to them to swear, and they responded with shouts of "blood," "blood," "blood," "we swear," &c. The band then struck in with the "Star Spangled Banner," which they all sung in chorus, as well as "Dixie's Land," altered to read with a few variations:

"I wish I was in Baltimore,
Away, Away, &c."

Praiseworthy.—We notice that several owners of real estate in Philadelphia, have given to their tenants, who may enlist in the service of their country, letters exempting them house rent during their absence. Such a course is praiseworthy and will undoubtedly be imitated in other places.

The Topography of Washington—*Approaches to the Federal Capital.*—The topography of Washington and the country round about is a subject of interest to the people of the country about this time, and this is my apology for a few paragraphs of to-day.

Arlington Heights.—Few persons in Washington fear an immediate attempt to march troops into the city, no matter how strong the rebel army may be. The fear is of an attempt to shell the city from the surrounding heights. There are several points from which the capital might be destroyed, if the rebels could succeed in planting their batteries. It was generally supposed in Washington, by the military authorities, that the Virginians encamped at Alexandria would soon attempt to occupy Arlington Heights, opposite Georgetown. These heights command Georgetown, the National Observatory and the President's house. General Scott had made every preparation to occupy Arlington Heights in advance of the enemy, and many persons advocated their immediate occupation, for it was possible that the rebels might, at night, make a forced march towards Washington, and plant their batteries before morning.

The provision made against a surprise of this post by General Scott, was as follows:—An immense amount of powder and ball, shell and grape was moved from the Navy Yard to Georgetown, together with pieces of ordnance. Arrangements were made for the instant transport of men and munitions of war across the Potomac whenever the scouts, who cover the country for several miles into Virginia, should report an advance of the rebel troops. The excuse given for delaying the occupation of Arlington Heights until after it was certain that the Virginians were marching upon the capital was, that under the exciting circumstances an invasion of the soil of Virginia by Federal troops would be injudicious. This perhaps, is a valid excuse until Washington is strongly enforced, but not a single moment beyond that time.

The Heights toward the South.—Southward of Washington, on the Maryland side of the Potomac and a mile from the navy yard, is a commanding hill, upon which the Insane Asylum stands. This hill commands the navy yard, and it is not improbable that the rebels would cross the Potomac below Fort Washington and march up to this point. On Monday the Government had not taken military possession of this height, though it is within the District.

The Bridges.—There are four bridges which need guarding, all within two miles of the capital. The first is a mile and a half directly east of the city, and crosses over the eastern border of the Potomac into Maryland, the second crosses the branch at the navy yard. The troops coming overland from Annapolis would cross this bridge. The third bridge is called the Long Bridge, and crosses the Potomac into Virginia. It is one mile southwest of the Capitol building. At Georgetown there is a stone aqueduct across the river, across which troops might be marched. It would be difficult to destroy this work quickly, and it should be guarded very strictly.

Where the Rebel Forces can be Concentrated.—There are no hills north of Washington near enough to command the capital; but it is singular that the Government did not take possession of the railroad running to Baltimore, and west over the mountains to Harper's Ferry. On Monday the Virginians might have forwarded five thousand troops from Harper's Ferry and Baltimore into the heart of the city by the railroad, which was in their hands. Arlington Heights are about two miles distant from the President's house; the heights southeast of the capital, on the Maryland side, are a mile distant from the Navy Yard; Fort Washington is fifteen miles below the capital; and Alexandria where the rebel troops are concentrating, is nine miles down the river. A railroad is in the hands of the rebels, running from Alexandria to the Long Bridge, Washington.

Road from Annapolis to Washington.—The road from Annapolis to Washington is very sandy and the distance is thirty-five miles. There is a wooden bridge across the Patuxent river, which the enemy will doubtless burn, if they have not done so already. To transport provisions for a city of sixty thousand inhabitants and for an army twenty thousand strong, would be a monstrous undertaking. But if Government troops take possession and hold the railway between the two points and put it in running order, the connection between New York and Washington will be complete.

What General Scott Says.—Send no troops to Washington who are not well armed and abundantly supplied with camp equipage, clothing and war materials. Ten thousand such men, in good trim and discipline, are worth 20,000 troops unprepared for the camp, no matter how brave. The General wants all Northern volunteers to remember this, as twice as many troops die from neglect and exposure as in battle. Every United States officer commends the 7th regiment for standing by their baggage, tents, &c.—All volunteers now have to camp in the field, as the Capitol and other public buildings, which can be spared from civil service, are filled with troops and provisions. No less than 18,000 barrels were stored by the government at the close of the week, with a good many thousands left in Georgetown. General Scott is very careful in all these matters, and most unreserved in his Union sentiments.—He has even threatened to arrest an old friend and school mate, who suggested to him resignation and service elsewhere.

From Friday to Thursday, with the mail cut off and the telegraph wires cut, the General-in-Chief was intensely excited. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday he dispatched officer after officer to Annapolis, some of whom found it difficult to get through on foot or horse. Finally the government seized the road to the Junction, and the New York and Massachusetts troops working their way at the other road, friends met in arms, and the road to the Federal Capitol was open.—There were, however, but few accommodations even then, as the Baltimore people had kept nearly all their passenger cars and engines out of reach of the Government.

General Scott has left his house, and taken up day and night quarters at his office. He is feeble in body, but very clear, comprehensive and active in mind. Visiting him at near midnight, he was sitting up in a plain hard bed, in a very plain room, with but two candles on a centre table near, and two of his aids near him waiting. Dispatches arrive almost every hour, night and day, borne by videttes from every quarter of the district, and by officers beyond the lines. He demands the fullest information from everybody, and before the New York troops arrived, declared that he was prepared for an attack from 10,000 men by Virginia or Maryland, if they invaded the capital.—His great anxiety, grief, and doubt have been the disaffected citizens in the District of Columbia, scores of whom have left, but many of whom, even now, remain; but all are known and watched with a lynx-eyed vigilance.

Confessed at Last—That Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is the best article known for making nice light Bread, Buscuit, Pies, Puddings, &c. Baseless imitators are trying to palm off to the public their article, saying it is Gold Medal, or as good; therefore, all who would preserve their stomachs and health, look and see that the name of Herrick Allen is on the wrapper, and be not put off with the spurious because the Merchant tells you that it is as good. Have nothing but the genuine Gold Medal. Dyspeptics can use it, and it will do them good. Try it.

Manufactured by Allen & Taylor, cor. Canal & Centre Sts., New York and at wholesale by the trade everywhere and at retail by all first class Grocers.

The Free States will demand and they will have a free passage to the seat of our common government by the nearest, most commodious and most expeditious way. Washington is ours by the fairest of titles. Even if the seceding States had not given up their right to it by withdrawing from the Union and fixing their seat of government at Montgomery, it would still belong to us as much as to any other part of the republic. If the way to it be closed by force, it must be opened by a force which will sweep away all resistance.

Suggestion from an Old Soldier.—As the heat of a Southern sun is one of the hardships our soldiers will have to encounter, permit an old soldier to state in what manner the French army in Algiers guarded themselves during a march. Take a yard of thin white flannel and fold it together once, and sew up one end. This thrown over the cap or shako and falling behind, completely shields the head and shoulders from the rays of the sun. A ribbon may be inserted to draw and tie it around the neck. Thin wool is preferable to linen or cotton.

Madame Rumor.—Now that most of the ordinary channels of intelligence, South, are interrupted, more than ordinary caution must be observed, weighing well everything in the shape of "news" from that quarter, that is vouched for only by Madame Rumor. Rumor has a thousand tongues, and there is not one of them that is not given to exaggeration and fiction in seasons of intense public excitement like the present.

The entire white population of the States held by the rebels is but 2,652,000 The population of the six border States—including North Carolina and Arkansas—is but 4,912,000. Together the cotton and border States have but a population of seven and a half millions against nineteen millions determined that this Union shall be maintained now and forever.

...Course of Revolutions.—Hon. Al-
...nder H. Stephens, of Georgia is the author ... following truthful remarks. They may ...ondered now by all lovers of the country ... solemn interest:—

...evolutions are much easier started than con-...led, and the men who begin them, even for ...best purposes and objects, seldom end them. ...American Revolution of 1776 was one of ...few exceptions to this remark that the his-...of the world furnishes. Human passions ...like the winds; when aroused they sweep ...rything before them in their fury. The wise ...the good who attempt to control them will ...selves most likely become the victims. This ...been the history of the downfall of republics. ...selfish, the ambitious and the bad will gen-...ly take the lead. When the moderate men ...are patriotic have gone as far as they think ...and proper, and propose to reconstruct, ...will be found a class below them governed ...principle but personal objects, who will ...shing matters further and further, until ...who sowed the wind will find that they ...reaped the whirlwind.

...letter, from which this is an extract, was ...ten by Mr. Stephens before the Revolution ...the Cotton States had taken place, and with ...to counteract its progress. He is now ...President of the Confederate States, and ...live long enough to witness a sad realiza-...of his theory.

...ange in Maryland Sentiment.—The ...more American of Wednesday says:—With ...return of reason, which is now apparent ...among the extremists, let haste be made ...undo all the evil of this week of gloomy re-...mbrance. Let us have no more censors of ...press or the telegraph; no more obstruc-...to travel or business; no more seizures of ...ate or government property; no more hos-...lities against our flag and country. Let the ...ernment property which has been seized be ...mptly restored, and let our city and State ...me their position of neutrality in this mis-...able war of sections. If any of our citizens ...re to fight let them go down and join the ...thern army, or go to Washington and en-... themselves with the men of the North.— ...name of the women and children of Bal-...more, in the name of reason and common ...se, we protest against the attempt that has ...en made to make our city the Belgium of ...tending armies.

...On Tuesday night three spontaneous Union ...etings were held in different sections of the ... Resolutions were adopted in favor of ...taining the government, expressing appro-...of General Scott, and a determination ...maintain the honor of the national flag.— ...badges are becoming quite numerous on ...streets.

A large number of Baltimoreans who were ...iven from their homes under mob rule have ...rned to that city with their families.

The "Rhode Island Relief Corps to the ...spital Staff," to be attached to the First ...giment, is already organized. There were ...re than fifty applicants for this service. All ...e applicants were so good that it was difficult ...reject any, and impossible to be sure of mak-...g the best choice in every case. The ten ...who were selected form a corps admirably fit-...for usefulness in the work assigned them.— ...ey are receiving instruction in some elemen-...points of surgery, to enable them to be use-...in emergencies, and assisting in surgical op-...ations, and carrying for the sick and wound-...and will also be exercised in the use of the ...pons they are to wear. They expect to be ...dy by next Monday to set out to join the reg-...ent. The members are Ezra T. Allen, ...Anderson, J. L. Bodfish, J. G. Burrough, E. ...Capron, J. W. Munro, A. O. Robbins, T. D. ...ith, Henry Wheaton, E. N. Whittier.

Prov. Journal.

A Traitor Shot.—A man, named Cornelius ...oyd, was shot dead on Sunday morning last, ...his own house in Washington. He was ...harged with being a Secessionist, and with at-...mpting to obtain Southern recruits. Men ...ere sent to arrest him. On arriving in front ...the house, the men were halted, and the ser-...ant went to the door and knocked, but receiv-...g no answer, he kicked against it. The de-...ased then opened the door, and through the ...pening fired several shots with a revolver, be-...g so near the sergeant at the time, that the ...re from the pistol caught to his coat. The ...en were then ordered to fire, which order ...ey obeyed promptly, but after the door had ...een closed. One ball went through the door, ...d took effect in the right breast of Boyd kill-...g him instantly.

Fort Pickens.—The latest letter from Pen-...cola says:—

"Eight United States vessels were off Fort ...ickens on the 21st inst., with their guns ready ...r immediate action. A United States land ...rce of five thousand men is to co-operate with ...ort Pickens. It is believed that the fleet would ...catter the revolutionary army to the four winds, ...d be able to retake the Navy Yard and forts ...ear Warrington."

Gen. Wool issued orders Wednesday for the ...elivery of ten thousand muskets and four hun-...red thousand cartridges to the Ohio troops ...ow at Harrisburg. He has represented by ...pecial sources to the government the bringing ...f a hundred and fifty thousand into the field ...nd opening the route through Baltimore. He ...ould also bring into the field within sixty days ...force sufficient to disperse rebels from Rich-...mond, that hold that city and passes, New Or-...leans and mouth of the Mississippi. Daniel S. Dickinson in a speech Monday night, remarked ...e would strike now in our might, and if neces-...ary wipe the South from the face of the earth.

The Resignations.—It is stated by those who have reliable information, that the appli-cations to get back into the service, from naval officers who had resigned from various causes before the present crisis, including a large num-ber from the South, exceed the current resig-nations. Also, that the retired list contains many names which may be advantageously transferred to the active list. The navy is neither embarrassed, nor likely to be embar-rassed, by any want of officers, the reports of the Secessionists to the contrary notwithstand-ing.

St. Louis is very quiet, and no present pros-pect of trouble, as the Union men are in the majority, and "true as steel." The Arsenal is guarded by 2000 U. S. soldiers with plenty of arms and ammunition, who are determined to defend it to the last, or die in the attempt. No more companies of "traitors" can be raised in the State for want of arms and money; soldiers without muskets are not very dangerous oppo-nents, and are easily vanquished.

The "Ministering Angel" Brigade.—Col. Geffroy, the host of the Gibson House, has rented a couple of large rooms on Fourth street for the ladies who have volunteered to sew for the troops at Camp Harrison. There are be-tween forty and fifty, and yesterday we per-ceived the gallant Colonel marshaling the fair column at the dinner hour from Fourth street to the hotel.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

At Elkton.—Major Sherman's battery is still at Elkton. His command are comfortably quartered under canvas, a few feet from the depot at that place, and the citizens are by no means displeased at the presence of such a for-midable force in their midst.

Very Good.—The Mattapan Register sug-gests to those dear women who are weeping over the absence of a husband or lover, who has gone to defend the flag of his country from the insults of traitors, that the only tears ap-propriate for the present time are *volunteers*.

Cotton Mills Stopping.—Notice has been given that the Bristol Steam Mill, at Bristol, in this State, will be stopped a week from next Saturday. The cotton mills in Webster, Mass., have been stopped for the present.

The Maryland Legislature has passed a reso-lution declaring the right of the federal govern-ment to march troops across the State. The day dawns.

The monument which has just received the re-mains of Napoleon I., has been fifteen years building, and has cost nearly 7,000,000 francs.

The English government has expended $10,-000,000 in the preliminary experiments and in the manufacture of the Armsrong gun.

A Regiment of Smiths.—Mr. Charles Smith is engaged in New York in enrolling a regiment of persons of the name of Smith.

General Harney.—It is rumored in Wash-ington, and generally believed, that Gen. Har-ney reported himself at the War Department Wednesday, and was very coolly received; that he indulged in some gasconading remarks about the horrors of civil war, and the reluctance he felt in shedding fraternal blood; that he an-nounced his determination not to draw his sword against the South, but was magnanimous enough to add that he would never fight against the stars and stripes; that he therewith tendered his res-ignation, which Secretary Cameron refused to receive, and that he was directed to consider himself under arrest.

It is also currently reported and believed at Washington, that Lane of Kansas, has been ap-pointed a Brigadier-General in the U. S. Army, in place of Gen. Harney. It is certain that Lane has just left for the West, and it is probable that when he reaches St. Louis, the notice of his appointment will be promulgated, and he will essay to take command of the Department of the West.

Telegraphic dispatches dated Washington May 3d, says:—

Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves arrived to-night, cre-ating intense enthusiasm. It is reported that Wilson's shoulder-hitting regiment and Ells-worth's Zouaves will be detailed for active duty in Virginia, next week.

The War Department has concluded a contract to-day for rifle cannon, under James' patent.

The Providence Artillery has arrived, and with the Rhode Island regiment will be stationed at Arlington Heights.

The National flag was hoisted over the Interior Department for the first time to-day. The Rhode Island Regiment and a dense mass of spectators were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The President, and Secretaries Seward and Smith were near the staff when the flag was raised, and saluting it, were in turn cheered by the crowd. The regiment sung "Our Flag Still Waves."

How the Star of the West was Cap-tured.—The steamer *Alabama*, which arrived at Mobile on Tuesday last, says the Advertiser, brought over about thirty of the crew of the Star of the West, on their way to New York.— We were informed by one of the crew that the way the vessel was captured was as follows:— The steamer Gen. Rusk simply ran up along-side and hailed the Star of the West, telling them that the Rusk had on board three hundred and fifty troops for them to take into Indianola. The Rusk then hauled up alongside. The crew of the Star of the West made fast with their ropes, and assisted them to hand over their mus-kets and otherwise rendering them service. The Captain of the Star of the West was then told that he was a prisoner of war. The Star of the West was a transport, and was heavily laden with provisions, munitions of war, &c.

Major Anderson and Fort Sumter.—The President has expressed his official approval of Major Anderson's conduct at Fort Sumter, as follows:—

"War Department, Washington, April 22, 1861.

"*Major* Robert Anderson, *late Command-ing Officer at Fort Sumter.*—My dear sir:—I am directed by the President of the United States to comunicate to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, the approbation of the Government of your and their judicious and gallant conduct there: and to tender to you and them the thanks of Government for the same. I am, very respectfully,

"Simon Cameron, Secretary of War."

Col. Geffroy, of the Gibson House mount-ed into his wagon yesterday morning, drove around to the stores of the different wholesale shoe dealers in the city and succeeded in gath-ering from them, two hundred and fifty pairs of shoes of a fine heavy quality, just the right thing for soldiers. They will be distributed among the Irish, Scotch and German compa-nies in camp this afternoon.

The Rev. J. W. Williams, of Philadelphia, will preach in Camp Harrison this morning at eleven o'clock. A choir of ladies, led by Mrs. Geffroy, will be in attendence to unite in the ceremonies. It will doubtless be an interesting time.—*Cincinnati Times.*

The President Determined to Push the War.—We find the following in the New York *Post* of Monday evening:—

New York, April 29, 1861.—I am authorized by the President to say that he is determined to prosecute the war begun against the Government of the United States with all the energy neces-sary to bring it to a successful termination. He will call for a large additional force, relying up-on Providence and the loyalty of the people of the Government they have established.

Washington, on Saturday evening, was con-sidered by those most capable of judging to be entirely safe from attack.

James A. Hamilton.

Great Sale of Alderney Cattle.—A sale by auction of Alderney cattle raised by John Giles, Esq. of Woodstock, Ct., took place at his farm on Wednesday. The attendance was not large but the bidding was spirited. The total sales were $2,400. We note the following purchases by cit-izens of our State:

Star.—4 years old, out of Duchess, imported by Mr. Giles. Sold to Robert L. Maitland, of New-port, for $240.

Jersey Belle.—1 year old, out of Belle, sold to Mr. Maitland, of Newport, for $125.

"*Beauty*,—Rightly named, the handsomest year-ling we ever saw, out of Lillydale, sold to Robert L. Maitland, of Newport, for $140.

Wooden Barracks in Forts.—From an early acquaintance with some of the officers of the en-gineer corps of our army, we have always looked upon them as a very superior body of men, thor-oughly conversant with everything relating to the science and art of their profession. But we find it difficult to reconcile this opinion with the result at Fort Sumter. Why was this great for-tification, which cost millions of dollars, so con-structed that a single shell or red hot shot would render it untenable? Why are these combusti-ble barracks erected in the midst of our solid stone fortresses?—*Scientific American.*

In order to provide for the health and com-fort of the Rhode Island volunteers now in the field, a corps of ten men will be formed to be called the "Rhode Island Relief Corps to the Hospital Staff," to be attached to the First Reg-iment Rhode Island Detached Militia. They are to assist the surgeons, and follow the regi-ment into the field to look after the wounded.

Fall River.—The Union Mill, the Globe Print Works, and the American Print Works have commenced running half time.

The Manchester Print Works are now filling an order for 4,000 dozen of our National flag, of different sizes.

There will be no meeting of the American As-sociation for the Advancement of Science, this year, in consequence of political disturbances.— It was to have met at Nashville, Tenn., April 17th. The next meeting will be at Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1862.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the course of a few days, will leave for the seat of war, not as a fighting man, but as a chaplain, attached to a company of soldiers, who are now mustering in Brooklyn, composed exclusively of members or ex-members of Plymouth Church.

The government has just purchased twenty thousand straw hats. These will be very accept-able to the troops quartered at Washington and other points where the heat of the sun is almost unbearable without such protection.

The Fayetteville Arsenal.—The United States Arsenal as Fayetteville, N. C. seized by the State authorities, contained 37,000 stand of arms, 9000 pistols, 8000 kegs of powder, and a large quantity of cannon balls and shells.

Railroad Guarded.—The railroad from An-napolis to the Junction, and from thence to Washington, is guarded by squads of ten or fif-teen men, placed within hailing distance of each other.

Hon. H. Van Rensselaer of New York, a son of the late Patroon, has tendered his services to Gen. Scott, as aid-de camp, and has been ac-cepted. Mr. Van Rensselaer is a graduate of West Point. The old Dutch blood is up.

Hung.—A man was hung near Bloomington, Illinois, on Monday last, for placing obstructions on the Illinois Central Railroad, designed to throw off the train, which was carrying troops to Cairo.

Cadet Buchanan, the ex-President's nephew, has resigned his cadetship, and has enlisted in the Pennsylvania service.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Adjutant General's Office, Providence, May 1, 1861.

The following dispatch was received at this office early this morning:

To the People of Rhode Island:

The opportune arrival of the Rhode Island and other troops at Washington has saved the Cap-ital. The government will do all that is neces-sary to protect themselves and save the Union, and it will not call upon Rhode Island to ex-haust resources until necessity compels it. The first and second detachments have arrived and received the *unqualified* praise of the President and General-in Chief. The light battery of artillery arrive to-morrow. As there is no immediate ne-cessity for my presence here, I shall soon return to Rhode Island. Meantime, no further enroll-ment or expenditures are necessary. The Secre-tary of War desires my acceptance of the position of General, but our constitution prohibits it. I am desirous of being where I can best serve the country. The officers and men of the Rhode Island Regiment have conducted themselves like true soldiers.

William Sprague.

Special Notices.

Paper Hangings.

THE LARGEST and best assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, are now offered for sale by

COTTRELL & BRYER,

March 16—tf — 89 *Thames St.*

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST,
SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

"BERKELEY INSTITUTE,"

Corner Church and School Streets.

THIS SCHOOL is thoroughly organized, has a full corps of teachers, and three distinct departments, English, Classical and French.— The studies are so arranged as to afford boys the most ample facilities for preparing themselves for college, the Scientific School or the Counting Room. Pupils admitted for instruction in the Modern Languages alone, or for lessons in Music and Drawing, if desired.

There is a distinct class of young ladies in the higher English studies and the modern languages.

The SUMMER TERM, 20th session, commences on

TUESDAY, April 30, 1861.

WM. C. LEVERETT, Principal.

April 13—tf

A 1st Class Physician Always at Hand.

DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CURATIVES, consisting of Forty different Remedies, have been a long time before the public and thoroughly tested. They are the prescriptions of an experienced Family Physician.

These curatives are very carefully prepared and put up in neat form, at 25 cents each box, or in vial cases to suit the wants of every family. They will prove to be as represented, and will seldom fail to cure where a cure is possible. The symptoms of disease and method of treatment are given in Manual accompanying medicines.

LIST OF
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CURATIVES.
Depot, 136 William St., New York.

No.
1—Cures Fever and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness.
2—Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite.
3—Cures Colic, Toothing, Crying and Wakefulness.
4—Cures Diarrhea, of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
5—Cures Dysentery, Gripings, and Billious Colic.
6—Cures Cholera Morbus and Cholera.
7—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Sore Throat.
8—Cures Nervous Affections, Irritability, Sleeplessness, Toothache, Face ache, Neuralgia.
9—Cures Headache, Nervous, Billious and Sick Headache Dizziness and a Rush of Blood to the Head.
10—Cures Dyspepsia, Heart Burn, Acidity, Weak Stomach, Distress after Eating, Constipation, &c.
11—Cures Suppressed Menses, Scanty or Delaying.
12—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses.
13—Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Oppressed Breathing.
14—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Scald Head, Dandruff, Barber's Itch.
15—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back Side, or Limbs.
16—Cures Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, &c.
17—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding.
18—Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight, Scrofulous Sore Eyes.
19—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head; Influenza.
20—Cures Whooping Cough or Spasmodic Cough.
21—Cures Asthma, Wheezing, Labored Breathing.
22—Cures Ear Diseases, Noise in the Head, Earache.
23—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Old Ulcers.
24—Cures Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness.
25—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swelling.
26—Cures Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting, Sea-Sickness.
27—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Painful Urination.
28—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility.
29—Cures Sore Mouth, Cankered Mouth, &c.
30—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful, or Scalding Urination.
31—Cures Painful Menses, Pressures and Irritation.
32—Cures Heart Disease, Palpitation, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Sufferings at Change of Life.
33—Cures Convulsions, Spasms, Cramps of all kinds.
34—Cures Biliousness, as Want of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice, and Liver Complaints.
35—Cures Boils, Carbuncles, and Sores of the kind.
36—Cures Acute Eruptions, as Scarlet Fever, Measles, &c.
37—Cures Chronic Coughs, Dry or Moist Cough.
38—Cures Snuffles or Catarrh in the Head of Infants.
39—Cures Constitutional Disposition to Attacks of Headache.
40—Cures Constitutional Asthma.

For a more particular account of diseases for which these remedies may be used, see Dr. Gifford's Manual, which will be furnished free to applicants.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Morocco Case of Forty Vials, with book,	$9.00
Morocco Case of Thirty Vials, with book,	7.00
Morocco Case of Twenty Vials, with book,	5.00
Morocco Case of Fifteen Vials, with book,	4.00
Single Boxes, large size, directions inside,	25
5 Boxes, with book of directions,	1.00
12 Boxes, with book of directions,	2.00

Cases or boxes filled with such remedies as parties may order, will be sent to any part of the country on receipt of the prices, in bank notes or postage stamps, free of charge.

Address, PHILIP LEE,
May 4—1y eow. No. 136 William street, New York.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—It seldom occurs, that we notice, under any circumstance, patent medicines, restoratives, or anything of the kind, for we have a prejudice against most of them. But candor compels us to invite attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in this paper. We are too juvenile to require anything of the kind, but some instances of its use have come to our knowledge which almost assures us that it is a sovereign remedy against the becoming prematurely gray. It is not a "Hair Dye;" but upon its application as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the original native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it. Examine the advertisement.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

☞ DR. MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, and the SPECIAL DISEASES of WOMEN, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I. ☞ See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in this paper.

MARRIED.

In this city, 29th ultimo, by Rev. Colvin Brown, Mr. George V. Wilbour to Miss Mary D. Lamont, both of this city.

In this city, 30th ult., by Rev. Dr. Jackson, Mr. Francis S. Lincoln, of Providence, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Cottrell, Esq., of this city.

In Providence, 19th ult John P. Young to Rosa L. Knibe, of St. Helena; 26th, Charles A. Tenney, of Worcester, to Emeline P., daughter of R. A. Webster, of Prov.; 1st, Samuel Yates, to Eliza W. Risley, both of P.

In Fall River, 23d ult., Wanton H. Gray to Phebe A. Durfee, both of Tiverton 27th, Geo. W. Myers of Bristol, to Elizabeth Fleet, of Fall River.

DIED.

In this city, 29th ult., Jeptha Hazard, aged about 65 years.

In Stonington, Conn., 17th ult., Maria P., widow of the late Nathan Wilcox, and daughter of Hosea Lewis, of this city, aged 36 years and 6 months.

In Providence, 25th ult., Frank P., youngest son of Christopher B. Arnold, aged 13 years; 1st, Richard P., infant son of John C. Lewis, aged 3 months; 28th, Nathaniel Searle, Esq., aged 63 years, a graduate of Brown University, of the class of 1816; 28th, Augusta, only child of Charles M. Winchester, aged 4 months; 1st, Susan R., daughter of Stephen Chace, aged 13 months; 2d, Rhoda S. Heath, widow of the late Jeremiah Heath, aged 68 years.

In Warren, 29th ult., Rebecca Phillips, widow of William Phillips, aged 73 years.

"He remembered the forgotten," was beauti-fully said of Howard the Philanthropist. It also applies to every man who brings the ameliora-tions, comforts and enjoyments of life within the reach of persons and classes who are otherwise deprived of their advantages. Especially may it be said of him who laboriously seeks and finds new means of preserving health, "the poor man's capital and the rich man's power." We think this eulogium properly applied to J. C. Ayer of Lowell, the renowned chemist of New England, who, spurning the trodden paths to fame, devotes his entire abilities and acquirements to the dis-covery of Nature's most effectual remedies for disease. When the hidden blessing has been re-vealed, he proceeds to supply it to all mankind alike, through our druggists, at such low prices that poor and rich may alike enjoy its benefits.

Journal & Enquirer, Portland, Maine.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—Thursday Last.

At market 900 Beef Cattle, 60 Stores, 2100 Sheep and Lambs, and 1500 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $6,75; first quality $6 50; second quality $6 00; third quality $4.75a$5 50.

Working Oxen—$85, 90, 100, 115,a 120.

Milch Cows—$49 a $51; common $19 a 20.

Veal Calves—3, 4, a 5.

Stores—*Yearlings*—None; two years old $16 a 17; three years old $18 a 19.

Hides, 4 1-2 a 5 c; *Tallow*—6 1-2 a 7c.

Sheep & Lambs—$1 25 a 1 75; extra $2, 3, 4 a 5 50.

Pelts $1 a 1 25 each. Calf Skins 10 a 11.

Swine—Stores, wholesale 6 a 7c; retail 6 a 8c; spring pigs 10c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL. 1861.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water
4 Saturday,	4 52	7 3	2 6	3 29
5 Sunday,	4 51	7 4	2 27	4 10
6 Monday,	4 49	7 5	2 50	4 50
7 Tuesday,	4 48	7 6	3 13	5 31
8 Wednesday	4 47	7 7	3 37	6 14
9 Thursday,	4 46	7 8	sets.	6 59
10 Friday,	4 44	7 9	8 17	7 47

New Moon 9th day, 6th hour, 23m. even.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, April 27—Schrs Evergreen, Potter, from Delaware city; Juno, Newman, Prov for Boston.

SUNDAY, April 28—Schrs Corinthian, Small, Norfolk for Danvers; Mary & Susan, Eaton, and Spokane, Lopes, Calais for Providence; Sea Bird, Spear, from Rockland; Boundary, Clark, Machias for N York, after being ashore on Block Island.

MONDAY, April 29—Schrs Eldad, Terrey, Elizabethport for Salem; Henry Gibbs, Snow, Harwich, for New York, Wm Paxon, Stevenson, Providence for Wilmington, Del.

TUESDAY, April 30—Schrs Mediator, Miller, and James Gorham, Andrews, F River for Seconnet; C D Hallock, Terrey, Bristol for Brookhaven; Henry Clay, Delano, N Bedford for New York; Harriet Smith, Kelley, Rondout for Boston; Huntress, Disley, Newburyport for Phil; Silas Wright, Seamens, F River for N York; Richard Borden, Writhington, do for Philadelphia; Antares, Conroy, from Phil; Caroline, Dyer, N Bedford for F River.

WEDNESDAY, April 1—Brig Redwood, Melvill, from Havana.

Schrs Parmalee, Charles C Calhoun; Montrose, of St George; Arabella, Wass, Addison, for N York.

Memoranda.

Sld from Philadelphia 27th, ship Belle of the Ocean, Reed, for Liverpool.

Cld at Liverpool 12th inst, ship Henry Brigham, Potter, for San Francisco.

Arr at Philadelphia 1st, bark Martha Anna, Chase, from Cardenas.

Arr at Havana 24th, schr Fanny Fern, Briggs, fm Mobile. Sld 21st, brig John Pierce, Melvill, for Carahatas; 26th, brig Wabash, Bigley, for Cardenas.

Sld from Cardenas 22d, brig S P Brown, Hammond, for Boston; 24th, brig Gov Bull, Arthur, for New York.

Arr at Sagua 14th, brig E F Newton, Liscomb, from Havana.

Arr at Wilmington, NC, 22d brig John Hathaway, Townsend, from Cardenas.

Arr at N Orleans 22d, schr Vincent Barkelew, Burdick, fm Mobile.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

At a special meeting of the City Council holden April 20th, A. D., 1861, the following Preamble and Resolution was passed.

WHEREAS, George Freeborn, City Treasurer, is, in consequence of sickness, unable to discharge his official duties at present, therefore,

Resolved, That Benj. Marsh, 2d, be and he is hereby authorized to sign any notes, checks, bonds, or other documents for the payment of money, or otherwise, as may be ordered by the City Council, until further ordered by said Council; said notes, checks, bonds and other documents to have the same legal effect as if signed by said George Freeborn, City Treasurer as aforesaid, all of which shall be approved by the Mayor, by his signature.

May 4

Commissioners' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and duly qualified by the Court of Probate of the city of Newport, Commissioners of the estate of

JOSEPH C. WELLS,

late of the city of New York, dec'd, represented insolvent, and six months from April 29, A. D., 1861, is allowed the creditors to present their claims against said estate, and we will meet at the Banking room of the Traders Bank of Newport, on the 29th day of August, 28th day of September and 29th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 3 o'clock p. m., to examine said claims and how they are made out.

BENJ. MUMFORD,
CHAS. D. HAMMETT, } Comm'rs.
BENJ. MARSH, 2d.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and duly qualified by the Court of Probate of the city of Newport, administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH C. WELLS,

late of the city of New York, dec'd, hereby requests all persons having demands to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

OLIVER READ, Administrator.

May 4

Administratrix Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed administratrix on the estate of

AUGUSTUS B. COPELAND,

late of said Newport, dec., hereby gives notice that she has been duly qualified as such, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to her, and all persons having demands against said estate, to present their claims for allowance.

SARAH S. COPELAND, Administratrix.

May 4

BUY YOUR FLAGS OF ALL SIZES, AT SPENCER'S 96 Thames Street.

May 4

Smith & Wesson's seven Barrel
REVOLVERS,
ALLEN & WHEELOCKS' do. do.,
Weighing only seven ounces.
CARTRIGES FOR THE ABOVE,
PISTOLS,
AMERICAN FLAGS FROM 1 to 75 cts.
ROSETTES
with photographs of Washington,
Powder and Drinking Flasks, Feather Dusters,
Chamois Skins, &c., just received.
For sale by
B. MASON HAMMETT,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO
James Hammond's
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Consisting of over 10,000 volumes

6218 One of Them, by Charles Lever, 1
4400 Mrs. Piozzi, autobiography, letters and literary remains of, by A. Hayward, Esq., Q. C., 1
4401 Wits and Beaux of Society, by Grace and Philip Wharton, 1
4398 Recreations of a Country Parson, 1
4399 Trumps, by J. W. Curtis, 1
6219 Netherlands, by Motley, 2
5769 England, history of Macaulay, vol. 5
734 Days of Yore—an ancient story—by Anna Maria Mackenzie, 2
251 Days of Old, Three Stories from old English History,
4402 Sable Cloud, a Southern tale with Northern comments, by the auther of a South side view of Slavery, 1
4403 Crossed Path, a story of Modern Life, by Wilkie Collins, 1
4404 Semi-Attached Couple, by the author of "Semi-Detached House," 1
4405 The Alchemist, or the House of Claes, from the French, translated by O. W. Wight and F. B. Goodrich, 1

May 4

JAMES HAMMOND
has just received
NEW GOODS.

Summer Goods,
a great variety of
Ladies Dress Goods,
ALSO,
Sheetings all widths,
Shirtings superior quality,
Parasols and Shawls, &c.

May 4

English Books,

Our Woodlands, Heaths and Hedges, illustrated.
Common Objects of the Sea Shore, by the Rev. J. C. Wood,
British Butterflies, illustrated,
British Ferns,
Common Objects of the Country, by J. C. Wood, illustrated with colored plates,
Wild Flowers, how to see and gather them, illustrated with colored plales,

WARD, Agent,
May 4 — 130 Thames street.

NEW BOOKS—Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics; The Recruit; Macauley's History of England, 5 vols; Parton's Life of Gen. Jackson; Capt. Maury and Works, price 38 cents.

May 4 — WARD, Agent.

UNION BADGES, something new,

May 4 — WARD, Agent.

SECOND EDITION—The second edition of Gov. Sprague's Grand March has been issued, and is for sale at Hammett's, Spencer's and the City Music Store.

May 4 — T. W. WOOD.

OLD NEWSPAPERS—Just the article to put under your carpets. Capital for wrapping paper and useful for kindling fire. Price 25 cents per hundred. For sale at

May 4 — TILLEY'S.

FOUR THOUSAND old Newspapers for sale at

May 4 — TILLEY'S.

PREPARE YOURSELF—The Recruit, a military work, price 50 cents, for sale at

May 4 — TILLEY'S.

TO LET.

THE HALL lately occupied by the Philharmonic Society.

May 4 — R. J. TAYLOR.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 6 Broad street,

2 LOUNGES, 2 old fashioned Desks, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Wash Stand, Crockery and Glass Ware, Lot of Cupboards, and a variety of other articles

May 4 — F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction, THIS EVENING, at 6 1-2 o'clock, at store of James Asher, corner of Thames and Young streets,

ALL THE STOCK in said store, consisting of Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Shelf Goods, Fancy Goods, and a variety of other articles.

May 4. — F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

THE
BRIGHTEST GEM
MAN CAN WEAR
IS ONE OF
Thos. J. Weaver's
SPRING STYLE
DRESS HATS,
ACKNOWLEDGED BY

CONNOISSEURS to excel in style and elegance of finish any before offered in this city. Dress Hats of any desired style made to order. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of *Young Men's Spring Style Dress Hats.*

ALSO,
A large assortment of
SOFT HATS,
together with
CAPS,
in great variety of styles and colors,

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed, at

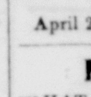
THOMAS J. WEAVER'S
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,
149 THAMES STREET.

NEW BOOKS.

Scott's Military Tactics,
Hardee's Tactics,
Life of General Havelock,
Life of Hedley Vicars,
Light for the Line,
The Sable Cloud, a Southern tale with Northern comments, for sale by

April 27 — CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

TO LET.



THE HOWARD HOUSE in Howard street, containing nine rooms. There is a good garden attached to the house; a good well and cistern of water. Rent moderate.

Apply to
April 20—4w* — I. CROOKER.

Paste it in your Hat,

THAT WE HAVE a large assortment of Gent's Neck Ties, Gent's Collars, Gent's Hosiery, Gent's Hdkfs, Shirt Fronts, Collar Boxes, &c., &c., for sale low, at SOUTH STORE,

April 20 — Young's Brick Block.

KEEP IT.—Keep a history of this war. Buy a file at the City Music Store, for twenty-five cents and preserve your papers. Ten years hence they will be worth hundreds of dollars.

April 27 — T. W. WOOD.

Spring Goods.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Spring Goods now opening at

April 27 — LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.

ENGLISH, French and American Cassimeres for business suits, just received by

April 27 — LANGLEY & NORMAN.

VESTINGS—Spring and Summer Vestings, just received by

April 27 — LANGLEY & NORMAN.

NECK TIES—Union Neck Ties just received by

April 27 — LANGLEY & NORMAN.

OTTOMAN VELVETS—Magenta, Blue and Green striped with black—the best styles, at much reduced prices, from the late Auction.

Oct 20 — LAWTON BROTHERS.

UNION ENVELOPES.

The new Union Envelopes, for sale by

April 20 — CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

PAPER HANGINGS—8000 Rolls Paper Hangings, cheap for cash,

April 27 — WARD, Agent.

MISCELLANOUS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
AT
HUBBARD'S
Parade Cor.
GROCERY
☞ 1861. 1861. ☜

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as at *any store in this city.*

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brands in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS of every grade, at prices to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffees of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Loaf, Crushed, New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Brown

SUGARS.

SODA, WINE,
MILK, MEDFORD, PIC-NIC,
BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER
CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD.

Ward's, Kendall's, Mason's, and Castile Soaps. Starch, Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Pipes, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive Oil, Vermicelli, Oranges, &c.

RHODE ISLAND,
SOUTHERN,
AND
BOLTED MEAL.

DOWNER'S

Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, &c., &c.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sperm and Whale Oil.

WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure only.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free in any part of the city. Orders solicited.

April 13

What the Nation Wants,
IT WANTS CONFIDENCE.

IF PEOPLE AGREE to put a good face on the matter it would go well, and for this purpose Gentlemen are invited to call at the

TEMPLE OF FASHION.
92 *THAMES STREET,*
and examine the
New Stock of SPRING GOODS
just received from their Establishment in New York, of
CHOICE QUALITY
and of the
Most Fashionable Styles.

The proprieters beg most respectfully to tender their thanks for the past favors, and to assure their kind friends that their present Spring Stock of Clothing cannot be surpassed for style and fashion.

A new style Boys Clothing for the present season.

Shirts, Neck-Ties of the newest style.

Take Notice Prices to suit the times.

Coat, Pants, Vest and Shirt for $5,62.

Please give us a call.

92 THAMES STREET,
April 13 — Newport, R. I.

KEROSENE OIL & LAMP DEPOT,
80 Thames Street.

AS THERE HAS BEEN of late many reports of Kerosene Oil explosions, we have taken precautions in purchasing, to ascertain that our oils are as near perfection as possible. The parties from whom we purchase say: "In reply would state that *this* Oil is perfectly harmless, being *properly* refined. In manufacturing Kerosene and Coal Oil we find three materials—a heavy oil, the burning oil and an *explosive vapor* or naptha. By leaving in a portion of the heavy oil and enough of the naptha, to bring the gravity to the usual grade of the best burning oils, the *cost* of manufacture is very materially *reduced*, but you produce an explosive oil. These are the reasons why some oils are sold so much lower than ours. We use the utmost care in making our Oil; turn it out uniform in quality, and harmless as regards explosiveness, by which means are enabled to maintain our price."

As these are the only parties we have been able to get assurances from, we shall continue to keep the oils of this manufacture, but cannot pretend to compete in price with the adulterated articles now *forced* upon the market.

Newport, April 13—tf.

HEATH & WESTCOTT

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens and visitors of Newport, that they have leased the Store No. 85 Thames street, formerly occupied by J M Swan, where they are now offering a new and carefully selected stock of

JEWELRY,
Silver & Plated Ware,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

and also offer their services for the repair of Jewelry and Fancy Articles.

Our facilities for furnishing Diamonds, Diamonds setting, Ornamental Hair Work, &c., are such that they will defy competition in both price and workmanship.

Wedding and Visiting cards furnished at short notice.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

HENRY A. HEATH,
April 6 — WILLIAM H. WESTCOTT.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

"Look before you leap!"
Denham's goods are cheap,
His styles are very nice,
And very low in price.

Seven boxes more
Are opened at this store,
And, having passed inspection,
Are ready for selection.

Denham is on hand,
With manners kind and bland;
He wants you all to come
And trade with H. H. YOUNG,

April 5 — South Store, Young's Brick Block.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of George Bowen & Co., is by mutual consent this day dissolved, and George Bowen is hereby empowered to settle the business of the late firm.

GEORGE BOWEN,
STEPHEN CHACE.

Newport April 1, 1861.

The business will be continued by

April 6—1w* — GEO. BOWEN.

Coddington Five Cent Savings Bank.

A DIVIDEND of three per cent on all sums that have been in the Bank for the term of six months, and one and a half per cent on all sums that have been in for three months, is declared by the Directors, payable on and after this day, the 17th inst.

CHAS. H. WHITE,
April 20 — Treasurer.

Magique Cravats.—Black and Fancy colored Silk, a perfect Cravat without the trouble of tying the Bow, just opened at

D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
April 13 — 70 Thames street.

Coatings suitable for Spring suits, now open at

D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
April 13 — 70 Thames street.

SPINACH, fresh, at

April 20 — R. WILSON'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. H. YOUNG'S
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY.
BRICK BLOCK,
PARADE CORNER.
AND
Thames St.

RETAIL PRICES
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Prime N. O. molasses 40c per gallon,
Light Havana sugar 8 cents,
B refined sugar 9 cents,
Crushed sugar 10 cents,
Oolong tea 30 to 50 cents,
Green tea 40 to 67, choice gunpowder do. 50 cts,
Butter 16 to 23 cents.
Lard 13 cents,
Cheese 13 cents,
Box raisins 8 and 9 cents—$1,75 per box,
Citron 28 cents.
Prime Dried Apples 6 cents,
Prunes 8 cents,
Dates 10 cents,
Beans 6 cents,
Sweet corn 10 cents,
Apples 25 cents per peck,
White Kerosene 85 cents per gallon,
Best oil 70 cents,
Fluid 60 cents,
No. 1 nutmegs 60 cents per lb.
Prime rice 5 cents,
Codfish 4 cents.
Crackers,
Canary seed 10 cents,
Oranges, Lemons,
Gum Drops 25 cents,
Best mixed sugar plums 25 cents,
Cigars, Tobacco, Nuts, Snuff.

CHOICE
WINES, ALES, PORTERS,

Choice Green and Dried Fruits,
Clark's and Langley's Bitters,
Spices, Pickles and Preserves,

And a variety of other articles at equally low prices, and the proprietor guarantees to his customers that every article shall be kept down to the lowest figure.

A liberal discount made to large buyers. All our Goods will have the price marked on them, and be delivered to any part of the city free.

YOUNG'S BRICK BLOCK,
Parade corner and Thames street.

April 6, 1861

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.,
ARE NOW OPENING
A Large Lot of New
CARPETS
AND
Paper Hangings,

BOUGHT at extremely low prices in consequence of the present state of the country

They consist of all the grades of common carpets, Hemp, List, Dutch, Common, super. and extra fine Ingrains, three plys, Crossley's imp'd Brussels, Tapestry, Brussels, Velvets, Wiltons, &c.

ALSO,

Stair Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Straw and Coir Mattings, Bockings, &c.

We have experienced Carpet Upholsterer's in our employ, and are prepared to make and lay carpets, put up Shades, Draperies, &c., at the shortest notice in a workmanlike manner.

Paper hangings of every variety from the lowest price to the finest *Gilt Cloth*, and Leather papers in the market.

March 30—2m

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope;

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., *Author of the "Green Book," &c.*

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the lawful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically*. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing

DR. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York,
April 20 — Post Office box 4,586.

CROWN JEWEL AND REDONNER.
BY SNELL & CO., IN NEW BEDFORD.

THESE new beverages manufactured at No. 64 Smith street, in New Bedford, recently introduced to the public, are received with a marked and increasing favor. They are pleasant to the taste and stimulate, exhilarate and invigorate, while they do not intoxicate or stupify.

Persons who from the injudicious use of liquors have become dejected, their nervous system shattered and constitution broken down, will almost immediately feel their happy, healthy and invigorating efficacy. It will instantly revive the most melancholy and drooping spirits, and restore the weak, nervous and sickly to health, strength and vigor. All the proprietors ask is a trial, and to induce this they have put up the *Crown Jewel and Redonner* in pint bottles.

These preparations are intended—the Crown Jewell for Gentlemen, and the Redonner for Ladies.

General Depot, No. 64 Smith st., New Bedford.

N. B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

March 23

Assignee's Notice.

CHARLES W. TURNER, Dry Goods Merchant, of the city and county of Newport, has this day made an assignment to the undersigned of all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors. All persons having claims against said Turner, will present them within three months from date, and those indebted will make immediate payment to

OLIVER READ,
Newport, April 16, 1861. — Assignee.

The above stock is for sale at retail at cost prices for thirty days from date, or the entire stock will be sold cheap to any person desirous of embarking in the Dry Goods business.

April 20 — OLIVER READ.

Mr. Eben Tourjee

CONTINUES to give instruction in Music on the Piano Forte, Organ, Cultivation of the voice, Harmony and Musical Composition. Orders may be left at T. A. Spencer's Music Store, 96 Thames st, or box 777 P. O.

Dec 1—tf.

TRUSSES—A large assortment of all the approved patterns, double and single, at

March 30 — R. J. TAYLOR'S.

New Dress Goods, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 13 — 98 Thames street.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative restores the Hair to its original color, and imparts to light Hair any shade of brown or black.

for sale by
April 13 — R. J. TAYLOR.

Dr. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup, at

April 13 — R. J. TAYLOR'S.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 13 — 98 Thames street.

TOMATOES, 6 doz., fresh, at

April 20 — R. WILSON'S.

HORSE RADISH, 4 doz. in bottles, fresh, at

April 20 — R. WILSON'S.

PLANTS, Honey Suckles, Stripe Monthly Sweet Red Chinese Plums, &c., &c., just received at

R. WILSON'S.

Skirts, Corsets and Bodices, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 13 — 98 Thames street.

CEPHALIC PILLS, at

Dec 8 — R. J. TAYLOR'S.

(Copyright secured.)

The Great Indian Remedy,
FOR FEMALES.
DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.



This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both married and single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the *monthly sickness* in cases of obstruction, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES have been sold within eighteen months with *out a single failure* when taken as directed and without the least injury to health IN ANY CASE. ☞ It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, *closely sealed*, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

☞ *Remember*—"This medicine is designed expressly for those obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented IN EVERY RESPECT, or the price will be refunded.

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr. M.*, or *at his office*.—Prepared and sold only at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, No. 28 Union Street, Providence, R. I.

☞ This SPECIALTY embraces all diseases and difficulties of a PRIVATE nature both of MEN and WOMEN by a regularly educated physician of twenty years' practice, giving them his *whole attention*. ☞ Consultations by letter or otherwise, are STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, and medicines will be sent by express *secure from observation*, to all parts of the United States. Also accommodations for patients from abroad wishing for a secure and quiet RETREAT and good care, until restored to health.

A Word of Caution.
☞ It has been estimated that over *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone, without the least benefit to those who pay it. Most of this amount is paid by a class of persons who are the least able to lose it, and yet they are compelled to suffer the wrong in silence, not daring to expose the cheat for fear of exposing themselves. All this comes from trusting to men whose *business* is to deceive, and without only recommendation is their own false and extravagant statements, *in praise of themselves*. ☞ Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on PRIVATE DISEASES generally; also circulars giving full information WITH THE MOST UNDOUBTED REFERENCES AND TESTIMONIALS, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

Dr. MATTISON is the only *educated* physician in Providence, if not in New England, who makes a specialty of Private Diseases, and he gives the very best references and testimonials, both of his *honesty* and *skill*. If there ARE any others, LET THEM DO THE SAME; otherwise, you had better keep away from them.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address PLAINLY, and direct to Dr. H. N. MATTISON, as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
BY GEORGE C. MASON, CATHARINE STREET

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or to LET—The dwelling house situated at the corner of William and King streets, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, or will be rented for one or more years.

Villas and Cottages For Sale,
BY ALFRED SMITH, MOUNT VERNON STREET

JAMES PHALENS, South end of Bellevue Avenue, with 10 acres of land or more.

Henry Ludlum's, Marine Avenue.

William Vernon's, Mail Road, about 11 acres of land.

Henry Rice, jr., Spring street and Bellevue Court.

J. Hart, Narragansett Avenue, with about 4 acres.

Shaw and Fry Estates, on South Touro street, opposite Touro Park.

Dr. King's, on the Hill, overlooking the Bay, with about three acres of land.

Jacob Loman, Fort Road, corner Harrison Avenue.

Capt. Devens' cottage with the large lot corner Kay and Touro sts.

Edward Thurston's house on Ayrault street; price $3000.

G. Borden Hazard's, next Mr. DeRahm's, with about 3 acres.

C. H. Russell's, new Swiss Cottage, on Spring street.

E. L. Brinley, Henderson House, Mill street.

J. McKay's, Kay street, head of Bull street.

J. H. Clarke, Bellevue Avenue, opposite W. Wetmore's.

A. M. McGregor's stone house, "Haliden Hill," with 5 or 10 acres of land.

G. A. Armstrong, Coleman House, Clay street.

J. G. Stevens, Mail Road, with about 4 acres of Land.

William Spooner, John street, now occupied by Mr. de Saulle.

E. G. Nicolai, Bull street.

J. S. Clarke's, Dixon's Lane, three story house, with about 2 acres of land, running through to Atlantic st. Aug 25.

Farms for Sale, by Alfred Smith,
Aug. 28th, 1860.

The Glen Property, South Portsmouth.

"Lawton's Valley", belonging to Dr. Howe, South Portsmouth.

The "Stanton Farm," of about 53 acres, on the east shore, North of the Glen.

About eleven acres of land near Miss Gibbs' Church on the East road, belonging to J. Robinson, gardner.

The "Easton Bailey farm," about one hundred acres of land, with good buildings, near the Aquidneck Fair House in Middletown.

Three farms belonging to the estate of Charles Potter, in Middletown, and one in Portsmouth.

A farm of about forty acres, overlooking the bathing beach, adjoining the Gibbs Farm.

A large farm on the Valley road, Green end, of about eighty-four acres, with five buildings—the farm is near Newport and desirable.

A small farm with about four acres of land and a neat cottage, on the Honeyman Hill Road.

A very valuable farm on the east side of the island, of one hundred acres, beginning at Smith's beach and extending along the cliffs nearly a mile; fine land, in good order, with suitable buildings.

FOR SALE—The fine Farm on the Green end Valley Road, belonging to the Messrs. Clarke. Eighty-four acres of land with suitable buildings, all in good order. About one mile from Newport—will be sold *low*.

FOR SALE—Two Cottages and Lots on Lee Avenue, near the Gas Works, at low prices.

FOR SALE—Several desirable small Farms, from thirty to eighty acres each, in pleasant situations, two to four miles from town.

FOR SALE.
THE ESTATE corner of Pine and Third street now occupied by Samuel Freeborn, consisting of two house lots, the Dudley House &c. For particulars and terms, apply to

March 16 GEO. BURROUGHS.

FOR SALE.
A PARCEL OF LAND containing about thirteen acres, in Lawton's Valley. For conditions apply to

SARAH GIBBS,
Widow of Enos Gibbs.

March 2

FOR SALE.
THE COTTAGE in the rear of Mr. Edward A. Sherman's residence on Thames street.—Apply to

WILLIAM F. BARKER,
Oct 27—tf. 155 Thames street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES, with ten thousand feet of land, situated on Third street Nos. 20 and 22, for further information apply on

Feb 4 THE PREMISES.

THE METALLIC OIL COMPANY'S SEWing Machine Oil. A superior article for Sewing Machines, and other fine machinery. Price 25 cents a bottle, for sale by

March 9 R. J. TAYLOR.

Aubrey's Kid Gloves—A new lot of Spring shades and all numbers, at

J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 13 98 Thames street.

Spring Styles Cloaks offering at

J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 13 98 Thames street.

RIO COFFEE—25 bags Rio Coffee just received and for sale by

Nov 24 WM. NEWTON & CO

BEAVER COATINGS for Ladies' Cloaks just received, by

Nov 24 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

Door Mats—A good assortment on hand for sale by

June 30 W. H. BLISS.

10 CASES Dubb Orange Curacoa Liquer and Maraschino di Zara, just received by

July 21 WM. NEWTON & CO

KID GLOVES—Just opened a new lot Alexandre's Kid Gloves, at

March 30 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.'S.

RICH VELVET VESTINGS, just received by

Dec 1 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Large Farm for Sale.
THE SCOTT or Mann farm in Portsmouth, R. I., lying next the Stone Bridge and on both sides of the post road leading to Fall River and New Bedford is for sale. The tenant Mr. Benjamin Greene will show the house, barn, crib, and other conveniences, and a full and very particular plat from a recent survey will be shown on application from any one wishing to buy, by

EDWARD W. LAWTON,
or FRANCIS LAWTON,
Thames street, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 211 Thames street, bounded Easterly on said street about forty-five feet, and extending Westerly 100 feet.

The house is large and could easily be converted into a Boarding House or stores, for either of which purposes it is well adapted, being one of the most desirable situations for business on Thames street. For terms apply to

DAVID G. COOK,
Aug 25 or HENRY H. COOK.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers his Farm for sale, pleasantly situated on the East side of the Island of Conanicut. It consists of 70 acres of good land, well walled in suitable lots, a good two story Dwelling House, Barn, Crib, Wagon and Milk House all in good repair.

For further information apply to

WILLIAM H. KNOWLES,
or T. & J. COGGESHALL,
Newport, Feb. 11. 12 Commercial Wharf

For Sale or To Let.
THE SUBSCRIBER, offers the house on the Southeast corner of Mary and Division streets, for sale or to let. The house is in first rate repair, and contains five rooms on the first floor and five on the second, with two attic rooms.—On the premises is a good well of water, and a cistern.

For particulars apply to

GEORGE BURROUGHS,
Nov 3—tf. No. 3 Bull street.

TO LET.
THE CARPENTERS' shop on the Freebody Wharf, heretofore occupied by B. John Weeden, a well known and desirable stand, apply to

SWINBURNE & PECKHAM,
or MARSHAL C. SLOCUM.
Nov 3—tf.

DR. M'LANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC,
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.
THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a knawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE
Will certainly effect a cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge
DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant*.

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but *Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Country Store Keepers generally.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS
A NEW DISCOVERY.

THE Ascarides or Pin Worms, the removal of which has ever baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and universally considered by them as beyond the reach of medicine, are entirely expelled from the human system by the use of

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup.
A Cure warranted in every case.
Relief afforded in twenty-four hours.

This Syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and harmless with the youngest child.

SYMPTOMS.—Intense itching, biting and distress in the lower part of the rectum and about the seat, often mistaken for the Piles, disagreeable sensation in the epigastric region or lower part of the bowels, restlessness, wakefulness, starting and screaming in the sleep, fainting, and not unfrequently spasms or fits.

CAUTION.—The genuine has the name, "Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup," blown in each bottle, his portrait, and a fac simile of his signature on the wrapper.

HERVEY & MOORE, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Address GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., 11 and 12 Marshall st., Boston, Mass., General Agents for New England.

Sold by Druggists generally. April 20—1y

More Valuable than Gold.
DR. WADSWORTH'S DRY UP FOR THE CATARRH.

A newly discovered, perfect and speedy cure for this loathsome disease, in its worst form. No person suffering from Catarrh, or a bad Cold in the Head, should hesitate a moment, but procure a bottle of the remedy at once. There is no mistake in the above, and it may be had in Newport of CASWELL, MACK & Co. Also of the Proprietor, H. H. BURRINGTON, Providence, R. I.

HARD WOOD PLANK—Season White Oak and Hickory Plank, suitable for Wheelwright's Work, for sale at

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
Feb 2 231 Thames street.

Letter Files.—White's Letter, Note and Bill Files, are received at the City Music Store. Price 10 cents.

March 30 T. W. WOOD.

BUCKWHEAT—150 bags Buckwheat of superior quality, just received and for sale by

Nov 24 WM. NEWTON & CO

THE HAMMOND LINIMENT, just received by

March 23 R. J. TAYLOR

SHOULDER BRACES—various styles, at

March 30 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

COTTRELL & BRYER,
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE:
ALSO
Manufacturers and Furnishers
OF
COFFINS,
with the necessary appendages.

All orders promptly attended to.

9 Thames street. Newport, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.
"THE HILL GROCERY."
THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store corner of Touro and Catharine streets, has a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

which have just been purchased in New York, at terms which will enable him to sell at the lowest market prices.

The idea of establishing a grocery in this section of the city, may be considered but an experiment, but he is in hopes that his efforts will enable him to make it an establishment worthy the patronage of all.

Also in store a good variety of Confectionary, Fruits, &c. &c.

Dec 24—tf. W. H. FLUDDER.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.
ON and after MONDAY next, November 19, the steamer PERRY, Capt. N. B. ALLEN, will leave Newport for Providence at 8 a. m., there connecting with mid-day trains for Boston, Worcester, and with the Express trains by the Shore Line for New York. Baggage checked through.

Returning, will leave Providence for Newport at 2 p. m.

Fare 75 cents each way. Children over four years and under twelve years of age half price.

Nov 17 C. L. STANHOPE.

PLUMBING STORE.
NATHAN M. CHAFEE,
has now in store,

Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,
Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,
Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

Jan 26

The 'Star of the North,'
Is the original smoke and Gas Burner, and is the only one, which perfectly consumes both. THE "STAR OF THE NORTH," WILL GIVE MORE HEAT, with a certain amount of Coal, than any other Stove.

For sale, with a large assortment of COOKIGN AND PARLOR STOVES, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, &c., &c., by

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
Nov 1 122 Thames street.

CHAMPAGNE.
200 CASES CHAMPAGNE of various brands including those of

G. H. Mumm & Co.,
Jules Mumm & Co.,
Moet & Chandens,
Chas. Heidseick & Co.,
Ruinart pere & fils, in store and for sale by

July 7 WILLIAM NEWTON & CO.

FLOUR.
JUST RECEIVED, 50 Barrels New Wheat, Double Extra Ohio flour, at

LAWTON'S 32 Bridge Street.

N. B. All Flour sold at 32 Bridge street, warranted to be good or the money refunded.

Aug 25 B. I. LAWTON.

Clothing Hats & Caps Cheap!

HAVING taken advantage of the general depression in business, by purchasing for cash, a large stock of goods, we now offer to the public great inducements to give us an early call. In this lot can be found Fine Dress Frock Coats from $6 to $15. Business Coats from $3 to $10. Pants of almost every description and price.—Also Vests in great variety, from 1 to 4 dollars.

152 Thames street,
March 16 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

Prices to Suit the Times.
THE SUBSCRIBER is selling good Havana Brown Sugar 12 lbs for one dollar cash; also Cienfuegas Muscovado Molasses, equal to New Orleans, and at a much less price, call and see

S. T. HUBBARD,
Feb 2 corner Parade & Thames st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
At Kingston, R. I.

SUMMER TERM will open THURSDAY, May 2d. Terms at the rate of $200 a year. Apply to

J. H. WELLS.
Kingston, R. I., March 5—10w

CLOTHING, CLOTHING—Now opening a new and large stock of Clothing for men and boys, by

J. H. COZZENS & CO.,
Feb. 16 152 Thames Street.

TABLE CUTLERY—A new and choice lot just received and for sale low, at

117 Thames street.
June 30 W. H. BLISS.

POLISHED FIRE IRONS and STANDS some very neat patterns, for sale by

W. H. BLISS,
June 30 117 Thames street.

FOR THE HAIR.—Barney's Cocoa, Castorine, Hovey's Cocoa, Glycerine, at

Dec 8 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

FRESH TEAS of the best qualities always on hand and for sale by

Nov 24 WM. NEWTON & CO

SHINGLES.—Eastern Cedar Shaved Shingles, of the best qualities at

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
Feb 2 231 Thames Street.

FLOUR of the most approved brands constantly on hand and for sale by

Nov 24 WM. NEWTON & CO.

SUGARS of all kinds for sale in any quantity at low prices, by

Nov 24 WILLIAM NEWTON & CO.

OVER COATINGS—Another lot just received at

Nov 24 LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.

WOOD & COAL.
COAL AND WOOD.

A FULL SUPPLY of ALL THE BEST VARIETIES of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coals. Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner desired.

WM. J. SWINBURNE.
July 30 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

FAMILY COAL.
SOMETHING NEW—Pliny Fisk's Family Coal—never before introduced in the New England market. True economy to buy it at

SWINBURNE'S,
May 12 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

MAPLE WOOD, dry and very handsome, just landed and for sale by

OMAN & BRADFORD,
Oct 13 Opposite the Custom House.

OAK WOOD—Large Oak Wood this day landing by

Oct 13 OMAN & BRADFORD.

ENGLISH CANNEL COAL—A fine lot at

Feb 2 WILLIAM'S.

SOUTHERN PINE WOOD—Just from Virginia, a cargo of first quality Pitch Pine Wood. For sale by

March 30 OMAN & BRADFORD.

Red Ash Coal—The first of the season, discharging this day, by

March 30 OMAN & BRADFORD.

SELTZER WATER, Congress and Kissingen Water,

July 30 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MEDICINES.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & CO. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years, from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY
Worthy of any Confidence for
RESTORING
The BALD & GRAY.

MANY, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its unresisting sway. Read the following:—

BATH, Me., April 18, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts of the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color. To all I can and do answer yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result would follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great many letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has no doubt been basely imitated and been used not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprize, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head nor on my face; and to prove this fact I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful. I gave it to my friends and hereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold I fear by many without authority from you. A pure article will insure success and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore to keep you apprized of the continued effect upon my hair, as I ensure all who inquire of me, of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain dear sirs, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARON'S RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear sir—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S. This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware) is unsolicited,—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it if you wish; if not, destroy and say nothing. Yours &c. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, large, medium and small; the small holds one half a pint and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold in Newport by CASWELL, MACK & CO.

Nov 17—1yeow.

French Lunar Drops.
The only certain and safe remedy for females in all cases of Supression or Irregularities, no matter from what cause; in all recent cases they are warranted to give relief. The Drops are the result of an extensive practice, and not discovered by accident. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merit; we would only say try them. They are invariably certain to regulate the female system, and can be taken without hazard. For consultation on all diseases incident to females apply personally or by letter, to

Mrs. S. M. MUMFORD,
No. 47 Spring Street, Newport, R. I.
or to 281 Westminster street, Providence.

Jan 22

GROCERIES.
WM. CORNELL
17 & 19 Broad st. and 1 Spring st.
(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location.)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS,

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA.
Newcrop Oolong, New crop English Bk'fst, " Gun Powder, " " Imperial, Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to lowest.

COFFEES.
Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Parched, Ground of a very superior quality and Dandelion coffee.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES.
Stewart's crushed, Refined A B & C do, Fine powdered, Granulated, and Havana Sugars, Muscavado and New Orleans Molasses.

PROVISIONS.
Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef, Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.
Double extra Genesee, in bbls, half bbls and bags, Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS.
Lard, Whale, Olive, Castor oils.

FRUIT &C.
Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Citron, Currants, Prunes, Preserved ginger, Pickles, Catsups, Pepper Sauce, Capers.

SPICES.
Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Pimento, Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds, Gr'd Spice, warranted, Cayenne, Shakers Herbs and flavoring Extracts.

SOAPS.
Wards No. 1, do Pale, No 1 extra Excelsior, German Lustral, Old Palm, Castile and Fancy Soaps.

TOBACCO.
Lorillards, Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff, do smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands.

CRACKERS.
Butter, Oyster, Soda, Cream, Wine and fancy Crackers.

SUNDRIES.
French Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa, Hominy, Samp, Hecker's Farina, Corn Starch, Laundry Starch, Tapioca, Wheaten Grits, Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Ground rice, Pyle's saleratus, Babbitt's do, Sup carbonate Soda, Sal soda, Cream Tartar, Hemp seed, Caraway seed, Table salt, Dairy salt, Indigo, Bath brick, Wrapping, Letter, Bill, Cap, And note paper, Envelopes, Matches.

BRUSHES.
Floor, Whitewash, Scrub, Clothes, Shoe, Hair, Tooth, House and Dust Brushes.

WOODEN WARE.
Brooms, Tubs, Pails, Dippers, Baskets, Covers, Faucets, Sieves, Wash boards, Cloth Pins, Cloth Lines, Bed Cords, Mats, Mops, Trays.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Manure Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Plows, Cultivators, Rakes, Scythes, Hay Forks, Rifles, Yokes, Cards, Curry Combs, Whips, &c., Boxes.

SHOES.
Mens, Boys, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots.

DRY GOODS
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Denim's, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Challis, Cambricks, Jeans, Nankins, Brilliants, Ticks, Crash, Cassimere, Ribbons, Hadkf's, Edgings, Table Linen, Thread, Silk, and YANKEE NOTIONS.

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
EARTHERN WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices.

JOSEPH M. LYON
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH
No. 236 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

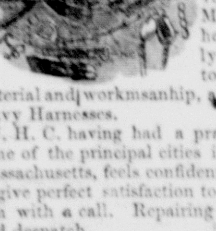
Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work *Warranted*. March 8.

J. H. Chappell,
HARNESS MAKER & TRIMMER.



Would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that his store is at No. 18 Farewell, corner Marlborough sts, where he will keep constantly on hand and make to order, of the best material and workmanship, all kinds of light and heavy Harnesses.

J. H. C. having had a practical experience in some of the principal cities in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, feels confident that he will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

N. B.—Persons can rely on the promptness of his establishment. March 3, 1855

WM. H. SMITH'S
PATENT
COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE,
IS acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It is guaranteed to *radiate more heat*, with *less fuel*, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 195 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the past winter.

For sale by WM. BROWNELL,
Sept 29 Newport.

BRICK! BRICK!
JUST LANDED, cargo of Front and Paving Brick from Danvers—Cargo of New York Front Brick of the various qualities—Cargo of Common hard Brick for cisterns and water works—Common Chimney Brick, for sale at a low price to close the lot—Drain Tile from the best manufactories on hand and furnished at a reasonable rate, at

HAMMETT'S
July 7 Lumber Yard.

The Star of the North,
WILL GIVE MORE HEAT with a certain amount of coal than any other Stove.

The Star of the North,
Is the original Smoke and Gas-burner, and is the only one which perfectly consumes both.

The Star of the North,
Is for sale with a large assortment of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves,

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, &c. &c. by

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
Nov 19

Propeller Line Between New York and Newport.
PROPELLER "JERSEY BLUE," Captain Chads, will run regularly between New York and Newport leaving Commercial Wharf, every Saturday at 2 p. m. and Pier 27, North River, New York, every Wednesday, at 5 p. m.

For freight apply to

T. & J. COGGESHALL,
Oct 13 No. 12 Commercial Wharf.

VAN BUSKIRK'S FRAGRANT SOZODONT.—For cleansing and preserving the Teeth, hardening the Gums, imparting a delightfully refreshing taste and feeling to the Mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay. Sold at

Dec 8 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

LIQUID RENNET, for making in a few minutes, delicious deserts—it is much prized by all who are familiar with its convenience.—For sale at R. J. TAYLOR'S,

June 9 104 Thames street.

OLD LEAD
BOUGHT in large and small quantities and on the most favorable terms, by

MASON & BRADFORD,
At their Mill, No. 299 Thames street.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!
COAL GRATE Fire Screens, for sale by

WILLIAM BROWNELL,
Oct 13 195 Thames street.

RAISINS—100 boxes new layer Raisins just received and for sale by

Nov 24 WILLIAM NEWTON & CO

GROCERIES.
JOHN D. DENNIS,
AT THE OLD STAND,
NO. 22 BROAD STREET.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Eng Breakfast do	Old java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Roasted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Groudd cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Whaeten grits
Baker's cocoa	Maccaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Old palm do
Capres	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	Bow pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
Clothes do	Steele and Iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plowcastings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of

S. SWINBURNE & CO.

was dissolved on the 14th inst. All persons having claims against the firm are desired to present them and those indebted will make immediate payment to

SETH SWINBURNE,

who is alone authorized to settle accounts.

The subscriber is now prepared to supply all demands for Groceries, and takes this opportunity to return his thanks for the patronage heretofore extended and hopes, by strict attention to business and being satisfied with a small profit, to merit continuance of the same.

Dec 24—tf SETH SWINBURNE.

LEGAL NOTICES.
Estate of John Hunt.
THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the city of Newport, administratrix on the estate of

JOHN HUNT,

late of said city, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, and all persons indebted, to make immediate payment to

AMEY HUNT.
April 20 Adm'x.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, to be holden on Monday, April 22, 1861.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Overseer of the Poor of the city of Newport, respectfully represents that Ellen Flagg, of said city, is a person of full age, who, by reason of feebleness of body, caused by sickness, is incapacitated for business and whose friends contribute toward her support, that there is money due her which might be collected, if she had some person to act for her, and after it is collected, to manage it to the best advantage for her support. Therefore your petitioner represents that said Eliza Flagg is a person who, for want of discretion in managing her estate, is likely to bring herself to want, and thereby render herself chargeable, he therefore prays that Robert Seatle, or some other suitable person, may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of said Eliza Flagg, according to law.

SYLVESTER R. HAZARD,
Overseer of the Poor.

Court of Probate, City of Newport,
April 22, 1861.

AN APPLICATION in writing in the words aforegoing, is this day made to this court; and the same is read and received and is referred to the 13th day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. for consideration, at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, and it is ordered that a copy of said application, with a copy of this order thereon, be set up in some conspicuous place in the office of the City Clerk of this city, and in one other public place within said city, to wit:—in the office of the City Treasurer in this city, and that further notice be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of said petition and the order of the court thereon for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

A true copy—attest,
April 27 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Copartnership Notice.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of J B Langley Jr, & Co., was dissolved on the 3d day of December last, by the death of J. B. Langley, Jr.

STEPHEN GODDARD.
FREDERICK A. BARLOW.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a copartnership under the style of

Brown, Goddard & Barlow,

for the purpose of carrying on the Tin, Sheet-Iron, Stove and House Furnishing Business in all its branches, would take this method of returning their thanks to their friends and the public for the patronage of the late firm, and solicit a continuance of the same.

All persons having demands against the late firm will please present them for settlement, and all indebted to them will please make immediate payment.

JAMES B. BROWN.
STEPHEN GODDARD.
FREDERICK A. BARLOW.
Newport, Feb. 16, 1861.

Co-Partnership Notice.
Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having this day formed a co-partnership, and having taken the stores Nos. 58 and 60 Thames street, formerly occupied by Wm. H. Sherman and J. H. Gladding, intend keeping a Market and Provision Store, where can be found all kinds of Meats, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fruits and Provisions of the best quality and at satisfactory prices.

All orders respectfully received and promptly delivered. WILLIAM H. SHERMAN.

Jan 12 FRANCIS S. WEST.

Co-Partnership Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the style of

SHEFFIELD & WHITE,

to carry on the practice of law.

WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD,
WILLIAM A. WHITE.
May 5—tf.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on as usual, by CHAS. E. HAMMETT, JR.

CHAS E. HAMMETT, JR.,
April 6 B. MASON HAMMETT.

BUSINESS CARDS.
OLIVER POTTER.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
wholesale and retail dealer in
Family Groceries,
SHIP STORES &C. &C.,
No. 223 (opposite the Custom House,)
Newport, R. I.

Consignments solicited and cash advances if required. Aug 4.

WILLIAM H. SHERMAN,
CORNER WASHINGTON SQUARE & THAMES ST.
—DEALER IN—
Meats, Poultry and Vegetables,
where can always be found the very best, at the very lowest market prices.

ALBERT SHERMAN,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,
No. 259
SOUTH THAMES STREET,



T. J. WEAVER,
FASHIONABLE
HATTER,
and dealer in
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods
One door North of
Merchants Bank
NEWPORT.

J. H. COZZENS,
152 THAMES STREET
DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,
DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,
NO. 140 THAMES STREET,
☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired. ☜

LANGLEY & NORMAN,
DRAPERS & TAILORS,
104 & 106 THAMES STREET,
Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.
☞ Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

INSURANCE.
MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capitol of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

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ALLEN O. PECK, *President*.
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Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to

GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

THE FARMERS'
Mutual Fire Insurance
COMPANY,
AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1851, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President,
NICHOLAS S. FRY, Vice President.
WILLIAM BODFISH, Treasurer.
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.
SETH W. MACY, *Agent for Newport*.
East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE
PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO
Cash Capital 200,000.
With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place
and 50 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres.
J. J Searing, Surveyor, John Bodine, Vice Pres.
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport.
Dec 31—1y. Office No. 98 Spring street.

CLOTHING.
New Goods.
JUST received, a large and fashionable assortment of spring goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a good assortment of low price cassimeres for boys. Cloths. Tailors' Trimmings, and all other articles kept in a fashionable tailoring establishment.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and garments warranted to fit.

April 5 JOSEPH M. HAMMETT

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Wm. B. Swan,

DRAPER and Tailor, No. 168 Thames street, would call attention to a fresh supply of seasonable Goods, for Men and Boys' wear.—Call and see. Oct. 27.

UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS.—A very large assortment this day received, and some extra sizes for the full grown men; also a large stock of gloves, Hosiery, Neck Ties, &c.

Oct 13 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

CARPENTERING.
City Steam Planing Mill,
Corner Sherman & Spring Streets.
NEWPORT, R. I.

Planing, Grooving, and all kinds of Scroll Sawing done at short notice.

Also, Window Frames, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings and Cornices, manufactured and contantly kept on hand and for sale as low as in New York, Boston, or Providence.

☞ Interest charged on all accounts after ninety days. SIMON MOFFIT, Proprietor.

WILLIAM B. HALE,
BUILDER.

All orders left at No. 18, corner of Mount Vernon and Barney street, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B. Doors, Blinds, Frames and Sashes on hand or made to order. Sept 2

Stoves, Tin Ware &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware. Ranges of most approved pattern set with care and warranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWNELL.
May 16 Opposite R. I. Union Bank.

TERRINE de foie Gras, just received and for sale by

July 21 WM NEWTON & CO

Manilla Segars.
JUST RECEIVED a lot of prime Manilla Segars, Havana shape. S. A. PARKER.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.